The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7th, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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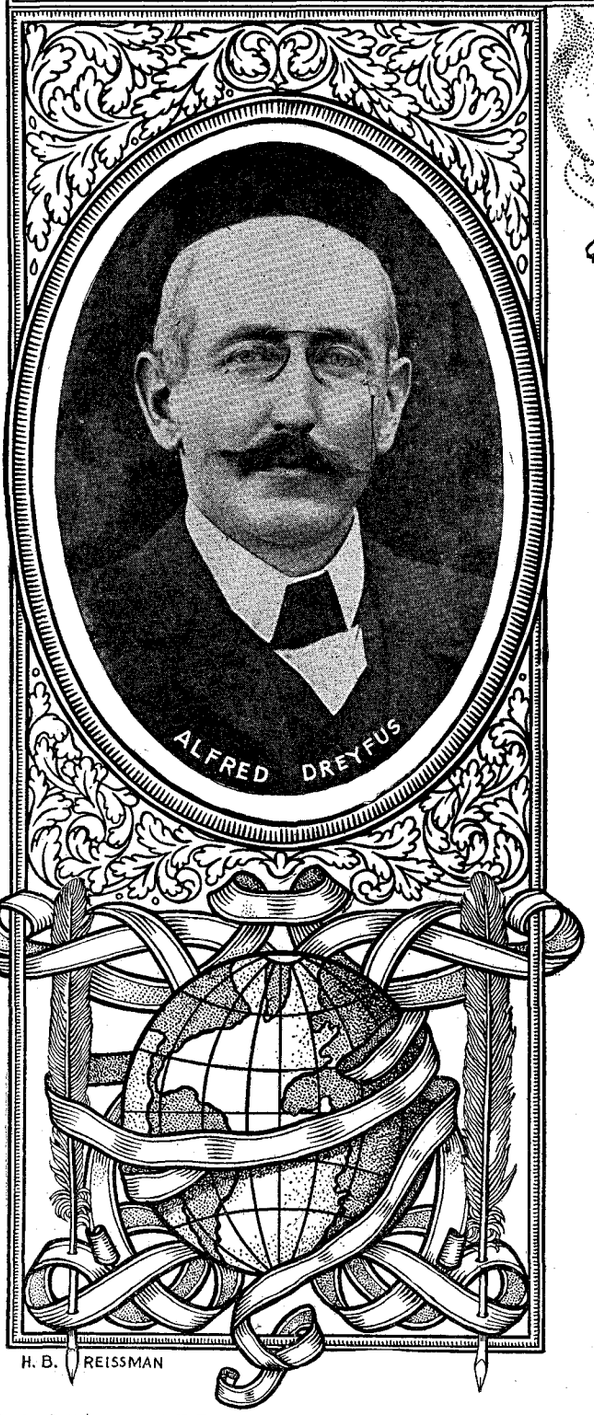

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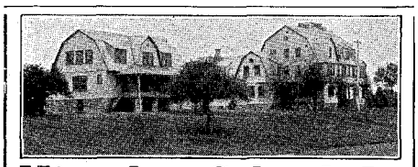

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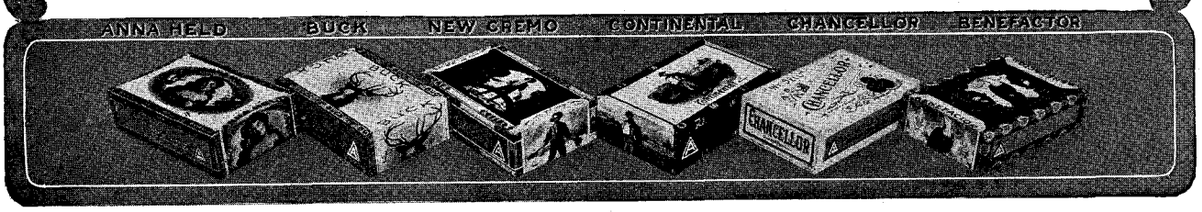

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JULY 21, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 848

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have purchased the well-known weekly periodical *Public Opinion*, which has been combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Public Opinion was founded in 1886—four years prior to the birth of THE LITERARY DIGEST—and it has enjoyed a wide and well-deserved popularity. We welcome with pleasure the thousands of readers of *Public Opinion* into our rapidly growing family. May we not venture to hope that this pleasure will prove mutual, and that it may continue for many years?

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MR. BRYAN, MR. HEARST, AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

SOME of the Republican papers are showing concern at the prospect of Mr. Bryan's nomination by the Democrats in 1908. The Boston *Journal* (Rep.), for example, after quoting some of his declarations on the necessity of curbing monopoly and controlling the railroads, says that this principle "is bound to tinge the next Democratic National platform," and "lacking the overwhelming personality of a Roosevelt, the Republicans must recognize and meet it, or they will stand in grave danger of defeat." Independent observers are saying the same thing. "The Republican party should give the matter serious thought at once," says the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.), for "Bryan is a foeman worthy of its best steel, and the issue he will make is by no means to be laughed at; the leaders of the party should take counsel together and begin to plan the campaign."

Mr. Bryan himself has signified his willingness to accept another nomination. After saying, in a letter to ex-Senator Jones, of Arkansas, that he will do nothing to secure the nomination, and declaring that he does not want one, "unless the conditions seem to demand it," he adds:

"There are, however, certain reforms which I would like very much to see accomplished, and to assist in the accomplishment of these reforms I am willing to become the party candidate again if, when the time for nomination arrives, the advocates of reform are in control of the party and think that my candidacy will give the best assurance of victory. If some one else seems more available I shall be even better pleased."

In another statement, issued in London, he says that he still stands for the principles he advocated in previous campaigns, altho "the unexpected and unprecedented increase in gold production has for the present removed the silver question as an issue." He adds:

"I notice that I am now described by some as a conservative, and, that there may be no misunderstanding on that subject, permit me to say that in one sense I always have been a conservative. The Democratic policies are conservative, in that they embody old principles applied to new conditions.

"There was nothing new in principle in either of the platforms on which I stood. We were accused of attacking property, when, in fact, the Democratic party is the defender of property, because it endeavors to draw the line between honest accumulation by honest methods, on the one side, and predatory wealth and immoral methods, on the other. It is to the interests of every honest man that dishonesty be exposed and punished; otherwise the deserving are apt to suffer for the undeserving.

"If, however, by the word 'conservative' they mean that I have changed my position on any public question or moderated my opposition to corporation aggrandizement, they have a surprise waiting for them."

The prevailing Democratic sentiment, as expressed by the party leaders and the press, seems well-nigh unanimous in the belief that Mr. Bryan will be the candidate. Governor Folk and Senator Bailey, who were recently named by Mr. Bryan as presidential possibilities, agree upon this point, Senator Bailey declaring that he will be nominated on the first ballot. Colonel Watterson is out with a statement to the same effect, and even Richard Croker, from the seclusion of his English estate, sends word that "the only candidate" is Bryan. Turning to the Democratic press, the Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.) says his nomination is "practically certain"; and the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) predicts that "it will be Bryan and Democratic victory in 1908." Mr. Bryan is "sole master of the field," declares the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), "and while, as we have said before, much may happen in two years' time, it looks now to the student of political conditions as tho Mr. Bryan will be again the standard-bearer of the Democratic hosts . . . and that he will be triumphantly elected." Says the New York *World* (Dem.):

"Half-a-dozen Democratic State conventions have enthusiastically indorsed him, and the Lower House of the Louisiana Legislature adopted a resolution Saturday favoring his nomination. . . .

"John Sharp Williams, the leader of the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives, insists that Mr. Bryan will be nominated by acclamation and elected. Representative Charles A. Towne, of New York, who once felt aggrieved that Mr. Bryan's interference had cost him the Democratic nomination for Vice-President in 1900, is hardly less enthusiastic than his colleague, Mr. Williams. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, who represents the Socialistic wing of the Democratic party, is coming to New York to preside at the reception which will be given to Mr. Bryan when he returns from his travels. If the Democratic National Convention were to be held to-day Mr. Bryan would unquestionably be nominated by acclamation on a platform of his own construction. His personality would dominate the party.

"What an extraordinary number of things have happened in the political world the last two years—and what an extraordinary number of things may happen in the two years to come!"

On the same day that Mr. Bryan's letter to ex-Senator Jones was made public, Mr. Hearst gave out a statement denying the reports that he was a candidate for the nomination. He said, in part:

"I would like to state very positively that I am not a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1908. Mr. Bryan said the other day that there were others besides himself who had

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claims on the nomination through services rendered the Democratic party, and mentioned pleasantly Mr. Folk, Mr. Bailey, and myself.

"While appreciating Mr. Bryan's compliment, I must decline to be considered a candidate. . . . . .

"A man's motives are much misunderstood and his purpose much misrepresented if he can be charged with having a personal object to attain. I am, moreover, well pleased, as I am well satisfied, to use the powers of my publications to drive out of office the white slaves of the trusts and to promote the fortunes of the honest servants of the people, and I can not do this as effectually if I am mixed up in purely party politics.

"I am eager to see the line drawn, irrespective of party, between those that believe in special privileges and those that believe in popular rights, between the producing classes and the plundering corporations, and wherever that line is drawn I will gladly fight, in the lead or in the ranks, as required."

This statement is accepted as final by the Democratic press. John Temple Graves's Atlanta *Georgian*, the only daily in the country outside of Mr. Hearst's own papers that was supporting the Hearst boom, as far as we have seen, now comes out with an editorial declaring that "Mr. Bryan's nomination is now safely assured." The Republican papers, however, question Mr. Hearst's sincerity. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) and the Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) think Mr. Hearst is disclaiming Presidential ambitions temporarily, so that he can enlist the aid of the Bryan sympathizers in his boom for Governor of New York State, and they predict that if he is elected Governor he will then come forward as the "logical" candidate for the Presidency. As the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) puts it:

"Mr. Hearst has not tied his hands in any way by this exposition of his feelings and intentions. He has not renounced the Presidency. He says he isn't seeking the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He has not said that he would refuse it. He modestly points to his Independent League as combining the democracy of Thomas Jefferson with the republicanism of Abraham Lincoln, and says it does this at a time when both parties are —temporarily—corporation-ridden.

"Suppose that 1907 finds him Governor of New York. Suppose then, that in the early summer of 1908, before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, his Independent League holds a national convention of its own and just absolutely insists on nominating him for President. Suppose that a few days or weeks later—before the convening of the Democrats—Organized Labo

I COULDN'T THINK OF IT! YOU TAKE IT — MY DEAR ALPHONSE
GASTON HEARST
THERE ARE OTHERS WHO HAVE CLAIMS ON THE NOMINATION— HEARST, FOLK, BAILEY
WOULDN'T THAT MAKE YOU LATE
SAUD'A DEMOCRACY
HEARST
ALPHONSE BRYAN
BRYAN
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR 1908

THE POLITICAL ALPHONSE AND GASTON.

The Democratic outfit like a Hearst comic supplement.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

which, Mr. Gompers has told us, is going into politics, should hold a national convention and second the Independent League's motion. Is it really likely that William Randolph Hearst would be deaf to those thunderous summonses?"

FEASIBILITY OF IMITATING NEW ZEALAND.

DURING his recent passage across the United States on his way around the world Sir Joseph George Ward was hailed by the press as the most interesting foreigner visiting our shores. As Premier of New Zealand, that "experimental laboratory of sociology" which claims to be, *per capita*, the richest commonwealth in the world, and which boasts immunity from trusts, rebate and insurance scandals, and strikes, Sir Joseph had some things to say which caught the attention of the American public. In New Zealand, he tells us, the Government, which in this case is equivalent to the people, owns the railroads, the telegraphs, the telephones, the State Life Insurance Department, and certain local steamboat lines; strikes are precluded by a system of arbitration; a graded income tax is in force, which classes as immune all incomes below $1,500; and poverty is as rare as is the enormous individual fortune. In this modern utopia even woman-suffrage is an accomplished fact, and apparently the only problem which remains persistently unsolved is the domestic-servant problem.

Discussing with a reporter the sufferings of Toledo, Washington, Philadelphia, and other cities at the hands of the Ice Trust, Sir Joseph said:

"If a private ice company charges too much for its product, let the city go into the ice business and furnish ice at a more reasonable rate. If coal-owners combine against the people, and, acting in collusion with the railroads, practise extortion, the people of the United States have their remedy, which we have already applied in New Zealand with satisfactory results. In order to reform transportation practises of long habit the people of the United States will be forced to drastic remedies."

"Making and selling ice," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, "would be about as easy and practicable a form of municipal ownership as a city could experiment with. Do the ice-dealers of the country wish to see the experiment undertaken?" Sir Joseph is further quoted on the subject of trusts by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), which finds in his words the text for an attack on the Dingley tariff. We read:

"'We had in New Zealand a milling trust,' said he. 'When flour had reached a figure where the people no longer could stand it, our Government—a government for the people in the broadest sense of the word—stepped in. The heads of the combine were notified that, unless the prices came down, a law would be enacted removing the duty on flour. The price did come down, and we have no milling trust in New Zealand to-day.'

"Here is an instance worthy of the thoughtful consideration of American people.

"The Dingley tariff is the father and protector of American trusts. It enables them to rob the many for the enrichment of the few. By its provisions they are enabled to overcharge consumers and pad their treasuries with millions of unjust profits."

Commenting upon "the New Zealand cure for trusts," the Detroit *News* says:

"The remedy advised is sanctioned by experience, and it goes to the very root of the matter. . . . . .

"Sir Joseph's advice is quite in line with the policy that the reasonable element approves. The people do not want to bother with business other than strictly public functions, unless compelled by extortionate corporations. There is no sentiment for public ownership except what is provoked by corporate ownership. The people under their constitutions have the right to fix a reasonable rate. They have the right, in considering what would constitute a reasonable rate, to differentiate between the capital invested and the watered values which have been added by financiering management. . . .

"If the corporations are reasonable and amenable to the laws

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they will not be disturbed in their possession; but the consequence of their obstinacy is perceptible in Great Britain and throughout Australasia, and that kind of popular sentiment is spreading fast."

Mr. Hearst's New York *Evening Journal*, which many regard as a kind of Socialist daily, rejoices over the interest shown by our President in New Zealand's system of government—a system, it asserts, "which the ignorant call 'Socialism,' but which is simply common sense." The same paper thinks it is "too bad" that "our eighty millions of American people could not talk for just ten minutes with Sir Joseph Ward"; and it adds:

SIR JOSEPH GEORGE WARD, PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND, AND HIS FAMILY.

"He tells the Americans whom he is visiting that no government in New Zealand could live an hour if it even suggested changing back to the old plan of allowing cunning rascals to exploit the people through private ownership of public necessities. And he is wondering, AS MANY AMERICANS ARE WONDERING ALREADY, how long it will take this nation to realize that its laws should protect the many instead of promoting the extortions of the few. . . .

"It is a lucky thing for this big, slow-moving country of ours, ruled and managed by selfish interests, that we have beneath our feet, on the other side of the world, a small nation of a million men and women, working sensibly, managing their own affairs, PROVING TO US AMERICANS OUR STUPIDITY IN PERMITTING OURSELVES TO BE EXPLOITED—MILLIONS OF US—BY THE CLEVER CORRUPTIONISTS AND THE POLITICAL BOSSES—THEIR TOOLS—WHO SELL BOTH OF THE GREAT PARTIES TO THEM."

The Pittsburg *Leader* reminds us that there exists in this country "an unreasonable fear of public ownership." To quote:

"There is evil in government as it is now constituted, it is argued, hence there will be greater evil if there is any addition made to the functions of it. . . .

"If the policy of public ownership should ever be adopted in this country, the satisfactory working out of it would depend entirely on the men put in charge. If they were rascals, they would ruin any business the Government might engage in, the same as they now wreck banks and private business enterprises."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* also thinks that "there are lessons in Australasian policy for the American people," and adds: "We, too, are learning to distinguish between rights and abuses, between legitimate private and corporate claims and absurd pretensions to immunity and independence that are inconsistent with elementary honesty and true public policy."

Other papers, while admitting the success of New Zealand's experiments, argue that our conditions are so different that we can not hope to derive any practical lesson from those experiments. *The Inter Mountain* (Butte, Mont.) thinks that "Mr. Ward's comparison of the economic systems of the United States and New Zealand, and his hope that this country will look to his province for guidance are as amusing as they are naïve and well-meant." Further:

"New Zealand's white population is near 780,000, or about that of St. Louis. The Maoris are fast disappearing, numbering only 70,000 now. New Zealand's area is 104,000 square miles, considerably less than that of Montana. Its foreign commerce is about $63,000,000, and its domestic trade a trifle more. In other words, New Zealand has the population and does the business of an average large city of the United States. That in so small a State it should be found comparatively easy to solve economic problems found more formidable in America is readily to be believed. Solon in his days and many Solons since have held that the small State is the ideal State. But that the United States, if the ideas, laws, and systems of New Zealand should be adopted here, would find itself benefited is doubtful."

Says the Baltimore *News*:

"It can not be denied that the showing which New Zealand has made since it has gone in for the greatest measure of governmental paternalism known in any modern community constitutes a strong argument in favor of experimentation in that direction. . . .

"But while the argument is on its face a strong one, and the showing New Zealand has made is one that can not be ignored, that is far from saying that the argument is conclusive, or comes anywhere near being conclusive. The primary fact about New Zealand is that while it covers a territory of more than 100,000 square miles—more than ten times the area of Maryland—two-thirds of which is suitable for agriculture and grazing, it has a population of only about 900,000 persons, the largest town having little more than 50,000 inhabitants. Over and above this, there is the fact that the population—exclusive of the handful of Maoris—is remarkably homogeneous in origin, general character, and political traditions. What can be accomplished with such a population in such circumstances it would be hazardous to assert could be duplicated in a country with the complexities, the concentration of population, and the diversity of elements which ours presents. Furthermore, it remains to be seen what New Zealand will develop into. That the history of this 'political experiment-station' will be worth watching is quite certain."

The New York *Evening Mail* also dwells on the other side of this picture of prosperity. We read:

"With a fertile territory as large as Japan or Italy, and a population of less than a million, the unemployed ought to be as scarce in New Zealand as they were in America in colonial times. Its per-capita debt has at least kept pace with its per-capita wealth. It represents a burden of $325 on every resident, where the debt of this country represents a burden on every resident of $10. There are those who say that the English lender may get left in his investment, as Sir Charles Dilke notes in his 'Greater Britain.' Financed from abroad, with a surplus of land and with England paying its defense bills, there may be something transitory, if not artificial, about the apparent good fortune of this semi-Socialistic colony."

The Chicago *Chronicle* lays stress on the argument that popular government may be just as despotic as an autocracy. Thus:

"No government can afford to permit any of its services to be paralyzed by persons in its employ. This means that if government employs men in any field of service it must have authority over them, and this authority must not be resisted. It therefore means a loss of personal liberty just to the extent to which government becomes the employer. If it becomes thoroughly Socialistic, taking over all capital and employing everybody, the loss of personal liberty must necessarily be complete."

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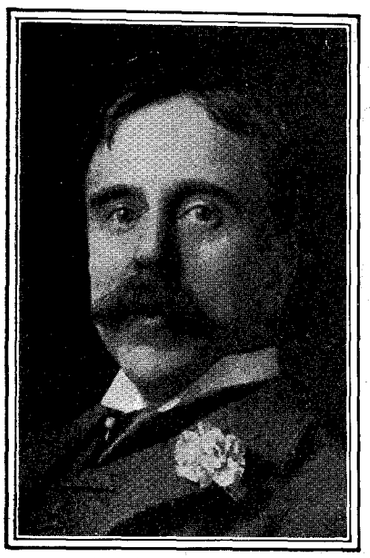
"HONORING" THE SULTAN.

OUR newspapers seem inclined to treat in a light and frivolous manner the serious determination of our State Department to honor the Sultan with an American ambassador, whether he likes it or not. At present Mr. Leishman, our representative in Constantinople, is only a minister, and can see the Grand Turk only when the latter is willing. This fact embarrasses and delays negotiations, so Congress, at its recent session, raised the rank of our representative to that of ambassador, for an ambassador can demand an audience. It now develops, however, that the Commander of the Faithful would willingly forego this honor and a despatch from Constantinople says that "fresh instructions have been sent to the Turkish Minister at Washington, Chekib Bey, to renew his efforts to dissuade the authorities at Washington from carrying out the proposed elevation of the legation here to the status of an embassy." When the State Department determines to honor any one, however, it seems that it is not to be turned from its purpose, even by the Sultan himself, and a despatch from Washington to the New York *Times* declares:



MR. JOHN G. A. LEISHMAN.
His advancement by Congress from the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador at the Sublime Porte is regarded with embarrassment by the Sultan.

"Despite his protestations, in diplomatic circles here it is stated the Sultan will be forced to receive John G. A. Leishman, of Pittsburg, as an ambassador. Any other action would be resented by this Government and dealt with in a summary manner."

We have not at hand the comments of the Pittsburg papers upon this slight thus put upon their fellow-townsman, but there is nothing in the despatches to show that the Sultan knew that Mr. Leishman is from Pittsburg, a fact that may explain his conduct. In the absence of comment from Pittsburg, we quote the following appreciation of Mr. Leishman from the New York *Evening Mail:*

"Mr. Leishman, our representative at the Sublime Porte, is a good sultan-bulldozer, but he has labored under the disadvantage of being a mere minister. Congress has made him an ambassador. Now he will be a better bulldozer than ever, for he can walk into the Sultan's private office and say, 'See here, your sublime and ineffable imperial Majesty, it is up to you to do thus and so.'

"Naturally, the Sultan does not appreciate the honor done him in making our minister an ambassador. But if we correctly apprehend the character of Mr. Leishman, he will make an early call upon Abdul Hamid just the same, and will gently but firmly convince him that no other course is open to him. When Uncle Sam decides to honor a sultan somewhere, that sultan may as well make up his mind to be honored."

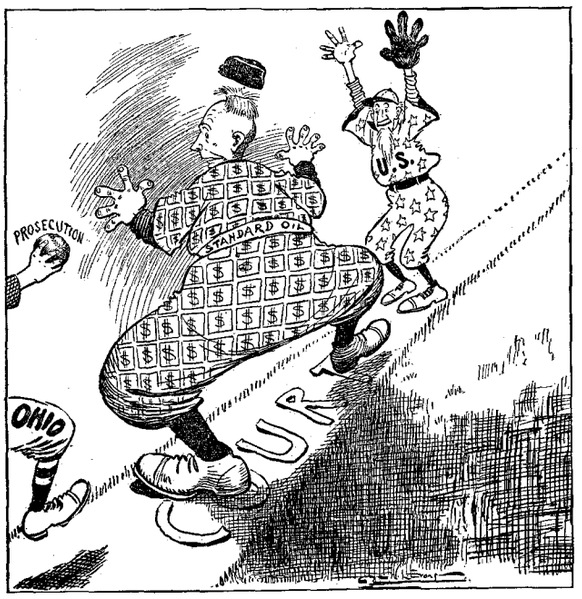
The New York *Evening Sun* proposes the following treatment for the refractory Turk:

"If the Hon. John G. A. Leishman, on receiving his credentials as Ambassador to Turkey, tried to present them to the Sultan and that potentate refused to receive them, a curious situation would be created. As he was no longer a minister and was not *persona grata* in the higher capacity, there would be nothing for our representative to do but to leave Constantinople. So diplomatic relations between the two countries would be broken off and might remain in that condition for an indefinite period. . . . . .

"We can afford to wait. In due time we shall be able to put on the screws. Something or other involving Americans is bound to happen before long. Then the only ambassador, minister plenipotentiary, or envoy extraordinary available will be the nearest squadron of United States war-ships. Its appearance before some Turkish port would result in a speedy settlement of the whole question. For the Sultan, tho a confirmed stand-patter, always knows the psychological moment at which it is good policy to come down."

THE VINDICATION OF DREYFUS.

ONE of the most amazing dramas of modern history came to a close on July 12, when the supreme court of France not only annulled that extraordinary second verdict of a military court against Alfred Dreyfus which has been held up to ridicule as a verdict of "treason with extenuating circumstances," but at the



CAN THEY GET HIM?
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

DIVIDENDS FROM ALL THE WORLD
PRIVATE PIPE-LINE FROM 26 BWY
NO CONNECTION WITH STANDARD OIL FOR SOME 17 YEARS. HAS NOT BEEN IN THE OFFICE FOR SEVEN YEARS.

WHY, JOHN!
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

THE STANDARD GAME.

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same time declared that there was no ground for a new trial, as "neither a crime nor an offense subsisted." The American press as a whole hails this sweeping vindication of Captain Dreyfus as a tardy righting of an infamous wrong, but at the same time congratulates France on the unimpassioned finding of the highest French tribunal. "Tho the mills of the gods grind slowly, twelve years is a long time to await their grist of justice in a modern republic," exclaims the New York *Evening Sun*. Periodically, for twelve years, as the same paper remarks, "this amazing opera bouffe, composed of political intrigue, chicanery, ridiculous mystery, and a sham show of patriotism, has thrown all France into a state of hysteria." But there is more of tragedy than of opera bouffe in the story of the Dreyfus affair, which we here briefly outline. In October, 1894, the authorities were put in possession of fragments of a document said to have been found in the overcoat-pocket of the German military *attaché* in Paris, and evidently written by a French spy in possession of facts familiar only to the General Staff. The handwriting on this now famous bordereau resembled that of Captain Dreyfus, the only Jew on the General Staff. Suspicion centered upon him as "a man without a country, a Jew," and he was arrested. The evidence of the bordereau being insufficient to convict him, a secret dossier was illegally introduced as evidence. After a trial conducted behind closed doors, Dreyfus was convicted of treason, publicly degraded from his rank in the army, and sentenced to lifelong exile and imprisonment. Confident in the final triumph of his innocence, he endured the first five years of his sentence on Devil's Island caged, at every moment under the scrutiny of a constantly changing guard, and forbidden to speak even to his jailers. Meanwhile, however, his wife had been laboring to procure a new trial, and had interested a number of European rulers in her husband's case. The growing agitation for revision became more and more involved in political issues, and in 1899 Dreyfus was recalled to undergo his second and more famous court-martial at Rennes. Altho it developed that not Dreyfus, but Major Esterhazy, was the author of the famous bordereau, that a document in the secret dossier had been forged by Colonel Henry, and that Dreyfus had been the victim of a veritable "syndicate of treason" in the General Staff, he was granted only the temporizing verdict already cited and a still more farcical "pardon." His case then entered upon its third period, which closes with the finding of the supreme court, Dreyfus's complete rehabilitation, and his restoration to rank in the army. "My heart will never be satisfied," Dreyfus once said, "while there is a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime which another committed."

Commenting on the far-reaching effects of the Dreyfus case *The Evening Sun* says:

"It divided and wrecked the Brisson Ministry, caused a crisis in the Méline Ministry in 1898, and caused the Dupuy Cabinet to resign in 1899. It exposed a state of gross corruption in the French Army; it caused apprehensions of a war with Italy and Germany. A dozen suicides resulted from the scandal. Dreyfus's attorney, Labori, was shot in the back. Of his accusers and persecutors, Esterhazy, confessed forger and blackleg, became a fugitive from justice; Colonel Henry, conspirator, forger, and traiter, committed suicide. Du Paty de Clam and the sinister General Mercier displayed records equally dark."

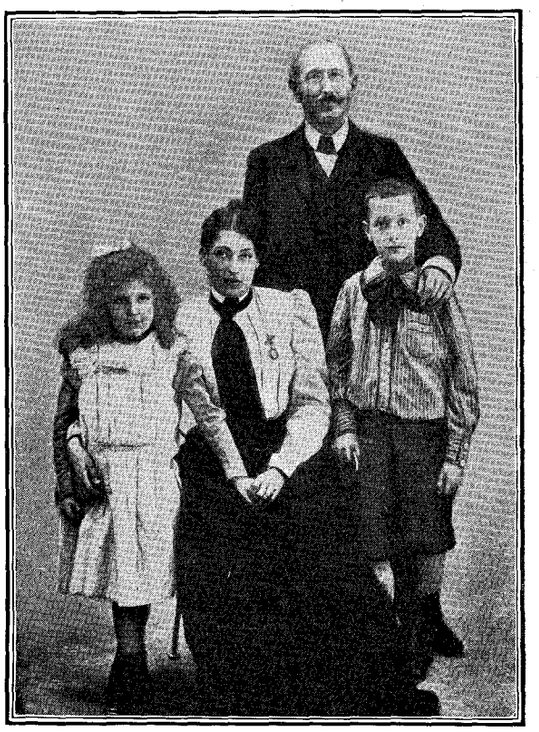
All the papers recall the heroic stand taken on Dreyfus's behalf by Emile Zola, and his famous challenge, "I accuse the General Staff!" But in view of the fact that Zola came to his death by the fumes of a defective charcoal stove, it is interesting to read in the New York *American* that "unquestionably the strain of the trial cost him his life."

The disgrace of Dreyfus's condemnation, asserts *The Evening Mail* (New York), "attached to all government"; and it adds: "The organized society of mankind needed this vindication more than Dreyfus needed it."

It is incorrect to say that the Dreyfus case ends with the full acquittal of the accused man and his complete rehabilitation by the law, thinks the Washington *Evening Star:*

"The monstrous iniquity has touched so many people and left so many wounds that it will be years before France fully recovers from the effects. Had it not been for the acquittal now rendered by the court, France would never have been restored to health."

"France has given another magnificent demonstration of her devotion to sentiment and truth," exclaims the New York *World*. But it will be long, it adds, before the army will live down the discredit fastened on it by its chiefs and agents; and in the case of Dreyfus himself, "no court can ever erase the scars left by long years of persecution and suffering." The decision of the court, says the Philadelphia *Press*, "marks significantly the complete downfall of the once powerful military clique that seemed at one time to have France completely at its mercy." *The Ledger* of the same city asks what is to be meted out to the officers who to the last sought to prevent revision of the corrupt court-martial's finding? *The Globe* (New York) hopes that the anti-Semitic fanatics will not shut their eyes to the lesson of this case. Says the Boston *Transcript:*



ALFRED DREYFUS, HIS WIFE, AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN, PIERRE AND JEANNE.

"Many lessons might be deduced from the Dreyfus case, but the most patent is the danger that attends departure from the law, especially when that departure is urged by an excited public opinion more than tinged with racial antipathies. Had not Dreyfus been a Jew it is probable that the puzzled French staff would never have suspected him even. The public mind had been incited by Drumont and the Jew-baiters to suspect all Jewish officers, and Dreyfus was the only officer of that faith readily accessible to his frightened superiors in search of a 'traitor' at headquarters. Had the forms of law been followed rigorously in his case, he and his counsel would have known of the 'secret document,' would have had opportunities to examine it and to trace and set forth before the court its origin, and to demonstrate the impossibility of its references applying to Dreyfus. . . . It must be remembered that for years the majority of the French people honestly believed that in Dreyfus it had nourished a viper that had turned to sting it, that in the earlier stages of the case public men of the best character were the dupes of intriguers who, having blundered,

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were determined at all hazards, for their own safety, to conceal their blundering from the world, even if during that concealment Dreyfus died in his misery on Devil's Island."

At the time of writing, the French papers of New York have announced the decision of the Court of Cassation, without editorial comment, but the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung* dwells at some length upon the clearance from all stigma of a much-injured officer. France has learned a lesson from this "Dreyfus affair," says this journal; but tho justice has triumphed, the delay has been discreditably long. The *New Yorker Morgen Journal* thinks that the blot of anti-Semitic fanaticism which prompted the persecution of Dreyfus has not been erased from the French escutcheon even by this tardy act of reparation. To quote:

"The 'Dreyfus affair,' notwithstanding its happy ending, has left behind an eternal blot of disgrace upon the shield of France and upon the name of her army. This springs principally from the fact that the persecution of the young officer originated in that fanatical hatred for the Jews which prevailed among army officers in France as in other countries. Had Dreyfus not been an Israelite he would never have been the victim of the scoundrel Esterhazy. It was the Jew, not the officer, that was the object of persecution. . . . Now, however, by rehabilitating him, the French Republic has done all in her power to restore her own reputation for honor in the eyes of the world."

Like the Salem witchcraft and the Popish plot, says the New York *Sun*, the Dreyfus case passes to the alienists of the future as a curiosity in popular delusions.

MR. TAFT ON THE DISADVANTAGES OF A "SOLID SOUTH."

NO one point in the Secretary of War's recent address at Greensboro, N. C., has aroused more comment in the press than his statement that "nothing that could happen in the politics of this country would work greater advantage to the country at large, and to the South in particular, than the breaking up of what has been properly known as the 'Solid South.'" "Under the circumstances," Mr. Taft went on to say, "it is not to be expected that the sensible business men of the South do not perceive the tremendous disadvantage under which the Southern States labor in having only one party with any voice in their State governments, and in being herded together always as the hidebound support of the Democratic party in the country, no matter what fallacies it may adopt in its platform nor what candidate it may put before the country." *The Wall Street Journal* (Financial, New York) hails this as a new note, and remarks: "Parties at the present time have their reason for existence primarily in economic questions; with one party dominating the political thought, these great questions with which the prosperity of the people is involved never receive that accuracy of statement and that fulness of discussion which are necessary for a satisfactory solution."

Of special interest is the attitude of the Southern papers toward Mr. Taft's assertion. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) admits that "it is undeniably an unfortunate thing for any State, or any section, to be irretrievably committed to the support of one party"; but it adds:

"As a matter of fact, upon the tariff and Panama and Santo-Domingo questions, while it is doubtless true that the dominant feeling of the men representing the great business interests of the South is with the Republicans and the President, it is equally true that there is a strong and honest political sentiment—and political sentiment is still a force in the South—that condemns the policies with which the Republican party is identified. For the country at large it is, in our judgment, a fortunate accident that gives to this wholesome sentiment the power that it has had to keep the tendencies of the dominant party in check."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) accepts Mr. Taft's point of view. It says:

"The breakdown of the Solid South would be the unfettering of the nationalized South. That effect would be followed by the more even distribution of political opportunity. And as a mere matter of political advantage the South would find itself called to the bat oftener than it has been should it cease to insist on casting its vote solidly for one party."

The Richmond *Times-Despatch* (Dem.), on the other hand, lends no patient ear to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely. The breaking up of the Solid South, it comments, implies Republican rule in one or more of the Southern States, "and that is a proposition which no Southern State is ready to entertain." It continues:

"Southern Democrats are not made that way. They put principle ahead of expediency, and good local government ahead of national legislation. This may not, in Mr. Taft's opinion, be good politics and good business, but it is good morals."

RESTORING CONFIDENCE IN CHICAGO MEAT.

"THE Chicago packers ought to know that there are times when it is economy to spend money with an unstinting hand, and that for them this is one of the times," remarks the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*; and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* finds for the packers, in the opportunity given them to renovate their establishments, a chance to transform "damaging notoriety into profitable advertising." *The Democrat and Chronicle* continues:

"If they tore out their present establishment entirely, replaced all the woodwork with white glazed tiles, forced every employee to take three baths a day and to keep himself arrayed in spotless white furnished by the plant's own laundry, or went to any other imaginable extreme to secure not only cleanliness but conspicuously apparent cleanliness, it would pay—pay far better than all the asseverations of cleanliness for which they can buy space in the advertising sections of the magazines."

That a somewhat similar view of the matter is taken by the packers themselves is indicated by the reports of the latest investigating committee and of the Secretary of Agriculture. "It seems to me," Secretary Wilson is reported as saying after his recent visit to Chicago, "that the packers are working with commendable vigor to make improvements"; and again he is quoted: "In the end it will be found that all this publicity has been a good thing, not only for the consumer, but also for the packers."

The restoration of public confidence at home, which the press assures us will follow the execution of the new inspection law, will soon be reflected, thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, in our foreign trade, and "what has been lost will be regained by the reforms which are to be instituted." Similarly, the New York *Journal of Commerce* takes an optimistic view of the foreign situation. It points out the "almost paralyzed" state of our canned-meat trade in England, and quotes the message of the President, read at the Grocers' Federation Conference in Sheffield, to the effect that under the new laws "we can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of tinned meats bearing the Government stamp." Emphasizing the importance of immediate housecleaning in the great packing centers, so that the Government inspection under the new regulations may begin immediately, *The Journal of Commerce* concludes:

"The butchers and packers themselves ought to realize that they have most at stake so far as individual loss and gain are concerned, and it behooves them to take special pains to comply with the requirements of the law and cooperate in putting the results of inspection beyond suspicion. The Government guaranty will be of as much value to them as to their foreign customers, and they should be just as solicitous for maintaining confidence in it. Any evidence of an attempt at evasion will hurt them more than anybody else, and it can never again be concealed. It has been said that our provision trade has been irreparably injured, or that it would take years to recover it; but we see no reason why it

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should not be fully recovered in a few months with an increase of confidence in its character."

The New York *World* is of the same opinion. "Mr. Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer," it says, "is talking nonsense when he complains that 'the investigation of the packing companies ordered by the Government will injure the country more than the San Francisco fire.' It has done and will do nothing of the sort." The guaranty of the President, above mentioned, is such that "it is a dull-witted packer who can not appreciate its value," continues *The World*, and further:

"Mr. Roosevelt is saying to every foreign consumer of American meats that the Federal Government itself will investigate complaints as to the quality of those meats. Unless the foreigner has no faith in either the President or the American Government he can have no further anxiety about the use of American meat products."

"However seriously our Government may have injured the American beef industry, it is certainly doing everything within human possibility to make up for it now," remarks the New York *Evening Post* in the course of its discussion of Mr. Roosevelt's Sheffield message. Apparently there is great unanimity in the press regarding the salutary effect, both for the packers and for the public, of the operation of the new law. Even *The Social Democratic Herald* of Milwaukee is of the opinion that something has been gained, but that the packers more than the people are benefited. "What better trademark could Mr. Armour ask for his goods," it demands, "than the official stamp of the United States that his goods have been examined and have been found pure and wholesome?"

SAN FRANCISCO AGAIN "WIDE OPEN."

THE amateur sociologist, says a correspondent from San Francisco to *The Evening Post*, will be puzzled to account for the sudden affluence of the destitute now that saloons have reopened. July 5 witnessed the resumption of liquor-selling and "as early as ten o'clock in the morning," says the writer, "there was a line at the door of some of the saloons dotting the outer edge of Golden Gate Park and the Presidio waiting for those who jammed the interiors to give way. With the fee advanced from $84 to $500, two thousand licenses have already been applied for. This is at least thirteen hundred less than the number in operation at the time of the earthquake, and many hundreds of the two thousand are for places as yet merely staked out. The saloon-keepers who have paid this high-license fee have refused to be handicaped by the restrictions imposed at Oakland when selling was resumed there. Saloons were closed at seven o'clock and saloon-keepers refused to sell to any one who appeared in any way under the influence of drink. No whisky was sold in bottles and flasks. But San Francisco in declining such restrictions becomes "wide open." Says the writer:

"The nights have been dismal from the scarcity of street-lamps, but they have been happily peaceful. 'Have been' can be well said now, for there will be no more of the quiet of a village evening. Fillmore Street was humming, almost roaring, last night. This once bleak and out-of-the-world thoroughfare is now called 'the Line,' because it has from two to four saloons to a block. It aspires to become the center of the new Tenderloin. Popular prize-fighters and sporting men are opening their garish saloons on it. Ten theaters are springing up in its immediate neighborhood. All of the old variety theaters have opened under canvas, so that there are half-a-dozen great circus tents within a few minutes' walk of Fillmore Street, housing cheap vaudeville performances. Several of these theaters have been running for a month. No permits have been granted for the erection of wooden show-places, because of the fear of fire and panic. The great tent that Sarah Bernhardt appeared under in Chicago has been set up on Market Street to become the home of melodrama. It may seem odd that the fear of panic is still entertained, but the nerves of San Francisco are still vibrating at high tension, and the feeblest sort of temblor produces an agony of apprehension in those who passed through the days of the disastrous quake.

"There is not so much to be feared in this new Tenderloin as in other quarters of the city. Along the water-front there are 1,000 sailors and steam-schooner men on strike. Every other shack along the wharves is a saloon, and the strikers have been hovering about them wistfully waiting for the day of emancipation. They opened at six o'clock yesterday morning, and before ten o'clock the bars were lined ten deep. At the noon luncheon hour there was a good-natured *mêlée* in all these places. The supply of beer all over the city was exhausted early in the day, and the saloon men were complaining that their stock of whisky was running low."

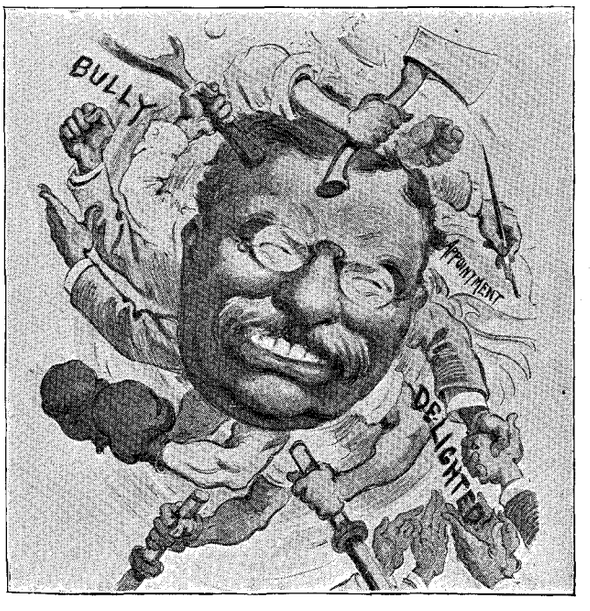
This day was dreaded by the women of the better sort in the camps. They feared that many men would spend their earnings in the saloons, knowing that the relief fund is providing food and shelter. "For several weeks even the clergymen have been advising the women to arm themselves. This advice has been emphasized in the camps, where there is so little security." Policemen are likewise advising citizens to go armed and have a weapon handy when at home. Chief of Police Dinan has threatened to punish intoxication by enforcing ten hours' labor at cleaning bricks. "But how he is going to do this," comments the writer, "when he has a force insufficient to guard the refugee camps is a mystery."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of July 7 makes a hopeful comment on the situation:

"The resumption of retail liquor traffic did not bring the results expected by some and hoped for by others, who wished that the opening of the saloons would afford an awful object-lesson to this and other communities. Indeed, the indications point strongly to a failure of some of the applicants for licenses to materialize by walking up to the captain's desk and paying their quarterly dues. If this turns out to be the case, and there is a marked diminution of the number of retail liquor places, we shall have much cause for felicitation, and no one will have any ground for complaint, for under any circumstances there will certainly be enough saloons to prevent the populace becoming thirsty."

TAMMANY gave three cheers for Bryan on the Fourth, but will it give him the tiger two years from now?—*Louisville Post.*

PERHAPS it is because hot air does not altogether fit the case, but Chancellor Day seems singularly apathetic to the woes of the iceman.—*Baltimore American.*



VACATION.
His annual rest at Oyster Bay.
—*Puck.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

GARCIA, LAST OF THE GREAT MUSIC-MASTERS.

"THE most illustrious singing-teacher of the nineteenth century," is Herman Klein's description of Manuel Garcia in *The Musical Courier*. Mr. Klein is even inclined to declare that Garcia was the greatest singing-teacher that ever lived. These words are called forth by the death of Garcia, which occurred in London, July 1 (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 14, p. 66, for "personal" comment). Garcia, it is pointed out, is the one prominent Spanish name in music. A tenor, Gayarre, and the violinist Sarasate have in recent years represented Spain, but in a restricted

MANUEL GARCIA'S MOST RECENT PICTURE.

Herman Klein thinks there are no vocal teachers in the world to compare with Garcia "in wealth of tradition, in unerring instinct for probing to the inmost capacities of a singer, in comprehensive grasp alike of the physiological and the esthetic sides of his art."

sense, he says, and Teresa Carreño is Spanish, but colonial, having been born in Venezuela. Garcia's father was also a singing-master, and his sisters were the celebrated Maria Malibran and Pauline Viardot. Garcia began his life-work as teacher of music, first in Paris and afterward in London, where he became professor at the Royal Academy of Music. He was the discoverer of the laryngoscope and by its means applied scientific methods to voice development. From this resulted the "Garcia method," otherwise known as the Italian method, and still held in favor by a large body of musicians. *The Evening Post* comments thus upon this phase of his work:

"It was a mere accident that led to the discovery that made Garcia famous—his finding, in the shop of a Parisian instrument-maker, a little mirror attached to a stick, with which it occurred to him to try to see his vocal cords in action with the aid of a ray of sunlight. This led him to an endeavor to place the art of voice-building on a scientific, physiological basis, to explain tone-formation, registers, and tone colors, or modulations of the voice. His first communication of his ideas to the world, in a lecture before the Royal Society, attracted little attention; and it was not until the quarrel of Türck and Czermak, some years later, regarding the invention of the laryngoscope, that the real inventor was brought to light. In 1861 the Paris Academy of Science divided the Monthyon prize between Türck and Czermak; but all laryngologists long ago discovered to whom the real credit for an epoch-making discovery belonged."

Garcia was led to repose less confidence in his scientific theories as years went on. Says M. A. Blumenberg in *The Musical Courier:*

"But when all was said and done, Manuel Garcia retreated from the strict experimental line, and finally concluded that singing is an art, and that it can not be taught unless the subject is not only musical, but also otherwise artistically inclined and generally intelligent, and that the only method was common sense, the method of nature that comes from the land of song, where the people sing because they sing as birds sing, with open voices, open mouths, lungs filled with air, controlled by the dictum of supply and demand, the kind of singing his father got from his Paris master and subsequently in Italy."

Of Garcia's preeminence in the field of music-teaching Mr. Klein gives this summary statement:

"That he is himself the last of the great teachers I do not hesitate for a moment to assert. There are no doubt some admirable vocal instructors still to be found in various parts of the world, but not one, surely, who can compare with Manuel Garcia in wealth of tradition, in unerring instinct for probing to the utmost the capacities of a singer, in comprehensive grasp alike of the physiological and the esthetic sides of his art, and in perfect mastery of every technical detail that goes to the making of a finished vocalist. His extraordinary talent as a voice trainer was made manifest by the unparalleled success of his pupils, and not the least remarkable of these examples was the triumph of Jenny Lind, who, when she went to him in Paris in August, 1841, was (I quote W. S. Rockstro) suffering from 'chronic hoarseness and other marked symptoms of deterioration' brought on by inferior training, faulty production, and overexertion. When she left him in the summer of 1842 'she had learned all that it was possible for any master to teach her.' Her voice 'had acquired a rich depth of tone, a sympathetic timbre, a birdlike charm in the silvery clearness of its upper register. . . . She was born an artist, and under Garcia's guidance she had now become a virtuosa.'"

NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE PAST DRAMATIC SEASON.

THE artistic achievements of the theatrical season of 1905–6 appear to many critics to have been entirely incommensurate with its financial success. The extreme of pessimism is expressed by Louis V. De Foe, reviewing the season for the New York *World*, who, speaking for the patron of the theater who regards the drama as "something higher and better than a commodity in trade," pronounces the offerings of last season as "uncompromisingly dull." *The Evening Post*, in its retrospective glance, is "struck by the great dearth of rising ability—of either new actors or dramatists of distinguished ability," yet discerns "two or three plays of more than ordinary merit." It is, however, forced to admit that the excellence of these plays "consisted rather in their moral or purpose than in their literary or dramatic construction." Henry Tyrrell, writing in *The Forum* (July-September), expresses the hopeful view that the record of the season contains "some materials for permanency." People alert for signs of hopefulness for the American drama find some encouragement in the fact that three of the season's successes were home-brewed. "The Girl of the Golden West" and "The Squaw Man" exhibit the American predilection for primitive life, and show to Mr. Tyrrell the virtues of "realistic life-characterization, in the combination of homogeneous groups of typical men and women in action, with motives that appeal to us as vital to-day—the complete antithesis of the individual 'star' system, with one character looming out of all proportion to the common standard of humanity, and the others dwindling to puny insignificance far below it." The third American piece, "The Lion and the Mouse," shares with a successful English importation, "The Walls of Jericho," the following praise from *The Evening Post:*

"The weaknesses of these two plays—their awkward mechanism

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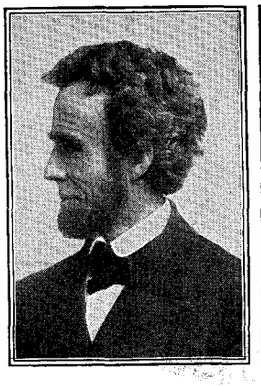
EDWARD PEPLE,

Whose "Prince Chap" pleased for its human qualities, and is about to be presented in London.

CHANNING POLLOCK,

Who met with a "success of esteem" through his play "The Little Gray Lady," tho it was snuffed out by the rivalries of managers.



BENJAMIN CHAPIN AS "A. LINCOLN."

In his creation of the character of Lincoln he has "blocked out" the great American historical drama.

EDWIN MILTON ROYLE,

Whose drama, "The Squaw Man," exhibits "realistic life-characterization," and ran throughout the season at "Wallack's."

ALFRED SUTRO,

An Englishman, author of one of the season's successes, "The Walls of Jericho," a satire on the life of the "smart set."

SOME LITTLE-KNOWN DRAMATISTS WHO HAVE ACHIEVED SUCCESSES.

their conventional devices, their unpolished utterance, and their frequent exaggerations—were sufficiently obvious, of course, to all theatrical observers of moderate experience; but they were insignificant in comparison with the one great fact that the spirit of both was wholesome, vigorous, and righteous, and that it appealed to what was best, and not to what was basest, in the heart of man."

Such established names as Clyde Fitch, George Ade, William Gillette, and Augustus Thomas are credited with no added honors in the season now ended. Several new names, however, the reviewers bid us hold in view for the future achievements of their owners. Channing Pollock met with a "success of esteem" through his play, "The Little Gray Lady," tho it was snuffed out by the rivalries of managers. A writer in *Munsey's* says "the play was refreshing in that it had neither dress-suits nor the sound of an automobile in it, and established Mr. Pollock as an author to be reckoned with." Another artistic bit was the curtain-raiser by Austin Strong and Lloyd Osbourne, "The Little Father of the Wilderness," while Edward Peple's "The Prince Chap" pleased for its human qualities. Historical drama, which shares some of the disfavor awarded the historical novel, received a real contribution in Benjamin Chapin's "Abraham Lincoln." Of this play Henry Tyrrell writes:

"It actually succeeded, for the first time in history, in giving a convincing life-picture of the martyr President's very human personality, projected against the stormy background of Civil War time in the White House at Washington. The quaint, shrewd, homely wit and humor of Lincoln's character, warmed by the kindliness of a great heart, and accentuating by vivid contrast the streak of tragic melancholy and gloom in his nature, might well give an actor pause, in any attempt at impersonation. Yet it was in boldly playing up this comic side that Mr. Chapin struck his truest note. . . . If Mr. Chapin has not quite achieved the great American historical drama for which wise men are watching, he has at least blocked it out."

The foreign dramatist, as ever, figured larger in the eye of the public than the native producer. Preeminent during the season were the names of Barrie and Shaw. Shaw, it is believed, has reached the end or nearly the end of his vogue. "John Bull's Other Island" proved to be a "bore"; "Mrs. Warren's Profession," tho receiving a late vindication by the courts, was conceived by the police to be a crime and was suppressed after a single performance in New York. Meanwhile, says Mr. Tyrrell, "Robert Loraine shrewdly profited by all the notoriety thus drummed up by exploiting three-fourths of 'Man and Superman' (with the "Hell" scenes cut out)—a concoction containing just enough of independent outlaw wit, with the mephitic elements judiciously subdued, to satisfy large numbers of playgoers who were still curious about Shaw. That morbid curiosity has been surfeited at last." Offsetting the severity of this judgment of Shaw is the modified approval expressed by John Corbin—"The first condition of getting the best there is in Shaw is that one shall never quite believe in him. That granted, he acts on the mind like a tonic." As to the Barrie plays, "Peter Pan" and "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," *The Evening Post* points to the following significant fact:

"The success of the Barrie plays was one of the memorable incidents of the season. It afforded one more crushing demonstration of the utter fallacy of the old managerial plaint that the general public is obtuse, wedded to old forms of entertainment, suspicious, and intractable when anything new is concerned. Here were two plays entirely out of the common, full of peculiar and whimsical humor, and boldly defiant of all theatrical tradition, and lo! the stupid public filled the theater to the doors, night after night, abandoning itself happily to either laughter or tears at the call of the scene."

Aside from the consideration of plays, the noteworthy events were the tour of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the playing of the Russian actors, Paul Orleneff and Alla Nasimoff, and the extraordinary characterizations of Hugo de Vries, the Dutch actor. The whole country rose to Mme. Bernhardt, and justly so, says Mr. Tyrrell, "for she represents a passing glory of the stage. With her retirement, a whole répertoire of plays, some of which she inspired, and all of which she has made her own, must fall into desuetude." If Mme. Bernhardt marks the close of one theatrical epoch, the inception of another may possibly be discerned in the work of the visiting Russians. To quote Mr. Tyrrell:

"Paul Orleneff and Alla Nasimoff, with a company of Russian players from the best theaters of Moscow and St. Petersburg, succeeded, under carefully organized social patronage, in interesting anew, first New York, then Chicago and Boston, in what may be generically termed the Ibsen idea. This idea actuates not only the grand old pessimist of Norway, so lately gone to his rest, but equally the whole revolutionary group of moderns, which includes Gorky in Russia, Strindberg in Sweden, Sudermann and Hauptmann in Germany, Hervieu and Brieux in France, Perez Galdos in Spain, and D'Annunzio in Italy. These are dramatists who take their vocation seriously, who ride straight at the real as they see it in their own country and time, rather going out of their way for unpleasant facts than shirking them, and who prefer appalling truths to factitious 'happy endings.'

"Why must we have actors all the way from Russia to teach us these things? Because in Russia to-day is the seethe and ferment of the world. Dramatists there write from an impassioned heart, and they compel their interpreters to act in the same spirit. No self-consciousness of either playwright or player intervenes between the dynamic thought and the eager audience of the people."

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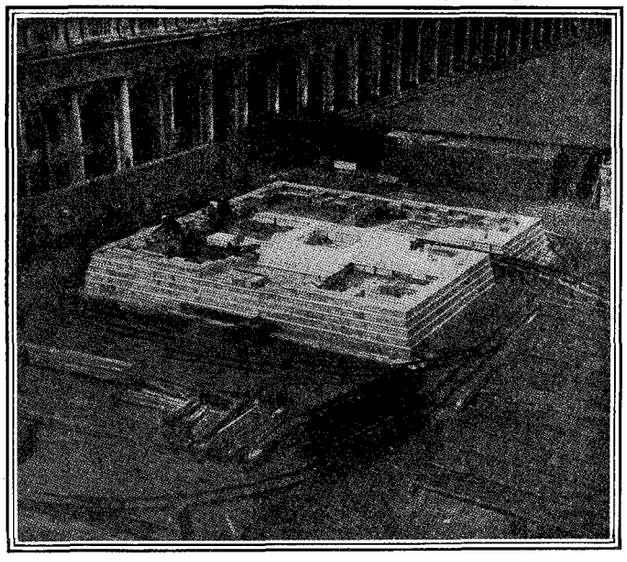
RESTORING THE CAMPANILE WITH "IMPROVEMENTS."

TO rebuild a structure exactly, after its destruction by fire or earthquake, would seem an easy task, given the possession of the plans and specifications of the original. But such exact reconstitution is, according to Jean Lafitte, who writes in *La Nature* (Paris, June 16), practically impossible. New architects will always, he says, build a new structure, putting something of themselves into the new building, no matter how precisely they try to copy the old. He illustrates by the case of the new Campanile in Venice, which he says will differ in material points from



NEW FOUNDATION FOR THE RESTORED CAMPANILE,
Showing five steps where only three appeared before.

the one that fell in ruins on July 14, 1902, tho intended to reproduce it exactly. Mr. Lafitte shows by the accompanying photograph that not even the foundation, which has now been laid, is precisely like that of the original. He says:

"Was it necessary to rebuild? Many of those who loved it must have answered resolutely in the negative; they hold that it is artistic impiety to try to repair the injuries of time. . . . Monuments, they say, are the expression of the epoch in which they were built, and to reconstruct them after their death is to tell a falsehood in stone. Besides, they say that the experience of a thousand previous restorations shows that no architect has ever consented to restore a monument exactly, without putting some of his own work into it—which seems to them altogether insupportable.

"These people have not been heeded; and archeologists and constructors have sworn by all their gods and called heaven to witness that they would change nothing—absolutely nothing; so the reconstruction was decided upon. . . . . .

"Our photograph represents a square of masonry destined to serve as the foundation of the future Campanile. This square is formed of five steps or superposed layers. Now in the condition of the Campanile as it existed before its fall, in 1902, there was nothing visible beneath the monument but a support of three steps. Thus the persons who saw the building in 1901, and who will see it as rebuilt, will not see the same thing. The architects have felt obliged, from the very foundation—and they will not stop there—to modify the aspect of the monument. It is true that they have an easy answer to this accusation; they say that in reality the Campanile, as it was before its fall, rested on a foundation of five steps, but that, by reason of its enormous weight, two of these had been forced underground, so that only three were visible. If we consult a résumé of the history of the Campanile, we find that since the time, about the twelfth century, when its construction was begun, it has met with various adventures. Lightning, fire, and earthquake destroyed it, at least partially, several times—and in the course of the rebuildings and repairs that ensued, it was necessary to change the monument considerably. So that, if we consider the numerous stages through which it has passed, we may ask which of these successive stages has been chosen by the architects for reproduction.

"They have, in fact, taken the simplest course; after having assured us that all should be just as it was, they have put their heads together and have composed a sort of anomaly of stone, the result of which will be: (1) That the aspect of the monument will be altered by having a base that was formerly invisible; (2) that its weight will be modified (improved, it is true, but what difference does that make from the point of view of reconstitution?); (3) that a certain number of columns and of useless details will be left out.

"There is already in Italy a 'Campanile question,' and Senator Tiepolo has lately echoed it by interpellating the Minister of Public Instruction on the subject of the steps of St. Mark's. It is true that the minister, Bonelli, answered that he had nothing to do with the matter, which was the business of the city of Venice; talk and controversy are still going on. For our part, we have simply wished to note a fine type of the comical situation into which we are often driven by the rebuilding mania. We have no reason, *a priori*, to doubt the talent and perfect good faith of the architects of the Campanile. Perhaps it would have been better if they had decided that we should see Venice hereafter with new features—either without a campanile or with a new one, built after their own plans, in place of the work that they are now engaged upon, with so much science and skill, at the risk of dissatisfying the archeologists and the artists, these hostile brethren. For perchance, as some skeptics even now predict, the new Campanile, under the brilliant Venetian sky, will follow its predecessors in not giving the desired impression and in not realizing the beauty of its forebears!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NAPOLEON'S TRAVELING LIBRARY.

THO it is well known that Napoleon was a great reader, a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*, James Westfall Thompson, emphasizes the peculiarities of his taste in reading, by giving an outline of the history of Napoleon's traveling library. This consisted of the books selected to accompany him on his campaign journeys, and naturally contained nothing but the quintessential. In the list that comprised the library as it was originally formed, the striking thing is that the colossal egoist could stand no comedy. We quote:

"The proposed library was to form about a thousand volumes. The books were to be of small duodecimo size, printed in good type, and without margins in order to save space. They were to be bound in morocco, with flexible covers and limp backs. The boxes for their conveyance were to be covered with leather and lined with green velvet, and were to average sixty volumes apiece, in two rows, like the shelves in a library. A catalog was to accompany them, so arranged that the Emperor could readily find any desired volume. The distribution of subjects was as follows: Forty volumes on religion; forty of epic poetry; forty of the drama; sixty volumes of other poetry; sixty volumes of history; and one hundred novels. 'In order to complete the quota,' ran the instructions, 'the balance shall be made up of historical memoirs.' Among the religious works were the Old and New Testaments and the Koran, works on church history, including some upon the Lutheran and the Calvinist movement. The epics included Homer, Lucan, Tasso, the 'Henriade,' and so forth; the drama, selected tragedies of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire. Comedy, Napoleon could not endure; 'not a word of Molière,' he says. The history included some good chronological works, standard histories of France, like that of Mably, Machiavelli's 'Discourses on Livy,' some of Voltaire's historical writing, Montesquieu's 'Esprit des Lois,' and a French translation of Gibbon. Among the novels were the 'Nouvelle Héloïse,' Le Sage's 'Contes,' and French versions of Richardson's and Fielding's works. Indeed, of English fiction Napoleon was very fond."

Experience brought a modification of his original plan, and the library took on a "specialized" form. Thus:

"If Napoleon's enemies could have looked into his boxes of books, especially after 1809, or seen the instructions he sent to his

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librarian, they might have anticipated the future more accurately. He always 'read up,' for a coming campaign, the history, geography, institutions of the country and people with whom he was going to come in contact. It is exceedingly interesting to see this projection of his thought into the future, as indicated by his reading. This is particularly true of the Russian campaign. From December, 1811, Napoleon's book-orders have the importance of state secrets. In that month we find him ordering works giving information concerning the topography of Russia, especially Lithuania, under the head of rivers, roads, forests, marshes, and so forth; a detailed account in French of the campaigns of Charles XII. in Poland and Russia; a history of Courland; and anything which could be found of a historical, geographical, and topographical nature, about Riga, Livonia, and the other Baltic provinces of Russia; the work of the English Colonel Wilson on the Russian army, translated from the English, a manuscript copy of which he remembers to have seen either in the Bibliothèque Impériale or in the cabinet of the Emperor at the Tuileries; the account of the Russian army by De Plotho. Yet he is not too absorbed in the midst of these instructions to see that Montaigne's 'Essays' are put in the box."

This traveling library, says the writer, "probably went to boil the tea of some Cossack soldier." Along with this collection, some books borrowed from the Royal Library in Dresden were also lost. Says Mr. Thompson:

"The effort the Emperor made to repair this loss entitles him to a place in the ancient and honorable company of book-lovers. The man who had lost an army of 480,000 men, who saw Europe marching against him from the Ural to the Bay of Biscay, took time and thought enough, on February 7, 1813, upon his return to Paris, to give express orders to procure duplicates of these volumes at any price, and see that they were sent to Dresden."

WASTEFUL EDUCATIONAL WORK.

THAT the uneven grouping of educational institutions in this country is leading to great waste is asserted by Walter H. Page in an article entitled "A Comprehensive View of Colleges," which appears in his magazine, *The World's Work* (New York, July). Mr. Page notes that our colleges are grouped together in definite regions, sometimes several in the same city or town, while there are other large places without schools of collegiate grade, and vast, well-populated regions where there are no colleges at all. He writes:

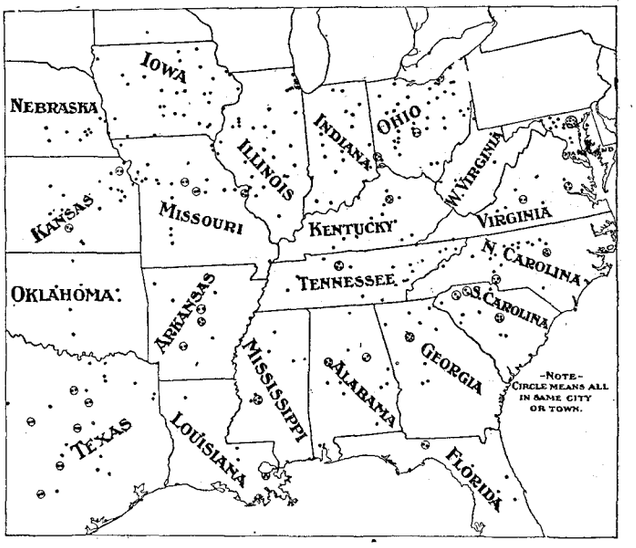
"If you take a wall map of the United States and stick a pin in the site of every school that is put down as a 'university' or a 'college' in the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, you will be surprised to see how your pins stand in groups. You may be astonished to discover that Eastern Tennessee and Central Missouri are among the most thickly planted regions of the world with 'colleges' and 'universities.' Many similar interesting and sad groupings appear. . . . . .

"Now, if students could go to college, as a rule, at a great distance from their homes, this uneven distribution would not be so great a misfortune. Most of the patronage of all colleges is local, in spite of the cheapness of travel; and it always will be local. Their proper distribution, therefore, is of fundamental importance. In fact, *the proper distribution of colleges is the first law of the successful development of higher education in the United States.* In no other way can they become strong and in no other way can they be accessible to all the youth who would profit by them. The importance of this law will be seen by such a table as this:

TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN REPRESENTATIVE COLLEGES WHO LIVE WITHIN FIFTY MILES.

Name of College	Location	Percentage of Undergraduates who live within 50 miles
Columbia	New York city	85
University of Rochester	Rochester, N. Y.	84
Western Reserve University	Cleveland, O.	70
Brown	Providence, R. I.	62
Harvard	Cambridge, Mass.	52
Yale	New Haven, Conn.	23.5
Union	Schenectady, N. Y.	50
Coe College	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	52
Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y.	81
Colby College	Waterville, Me.	58

The percentage of undergraduates at all the colleges on the seacoast, who live within a radius of fifty miles, would, of course, be much larger if half the circles about them did not extend into the Atlantic Ocean. Yale University stands in a class by itself as regards the residence of its undergraduate students, partly because it is in a seacoast city and partly because it is an old university located in a relatively small city. If a similar analysis were made of the attendance of all the colleges in the United States, it would show that seventy-five per cent., if not more, of the students live within the neighborhoods of the colleges. If a radius of one hundred miles instead of fifty were taken, the great preponderance of local and near-by patronage would still more plainly appear. In other words, *not one college student out of four, perhaps not more*



THE MULTIPLICITY OF COLLEGES IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES.

A much smaller number of more highly developed institutions would more adequately serve the section. A condition that prevails throughout the country.

than one out of five, will go more than one hundred miles from home to attend college, in spite of the cheapness of travel. . . . . .

"If few students can go far from home to college, it follows, of course, that every community that does not have a college fails to give a proper chance to its youth to receive higher training."

A second fundamental principle, Mr. Page says, is that the financial support of colleges is usually local, so that if several are crowded together they have to divide the sum that is locally available for higher education. A third principle is that, even apart from anything that has been said hitherto, a college ought to be situated in a well-populated center. He says:

"The old-time notion was that a college must be set far off in the country. The deliberate effort was to put them in villages—sometimes in the very woods—as far as possible from cities. The dominant feeling was that boys must be kept in seclusion. A college was a sort of monastery. Well, the morals of youth in cities are not worse than the morals of youth in villages; and, in spite of the fact that some of our very best institutions are in remote places (most of which, however, were founded before we had cities), the cities also must have colleges for their youth. No new colleges ought to be put in remote places, and there are many that must be moved to towns or cities—or die."

The moral of all this is that our colleges should be spaced more evenly and removed to centers of population—not more than one in each. This is the goal at which the recently formed General Education Board, endowed with ten millions by John D. Rockefeller, is aiming. It is, Mr. Page tells us, "a sort of school for the benefactors of higher education," to show the people of a community "how they may most wisely use their own educational resources." That it is gradually accomplishing this result he believes; and he thinks it probable that at last it will be able to secure a "proper distribution and coordination of colleges," thus ending our present educational wastefulness.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A PHYSICIAN ON THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

AN interesting review of recent speculations on this subject is contributed to the New York *Times* (July 7) by Dr. C. L. Dana, president of the New York Academy of Medicine and a well-known nerve specialist. Dr. Dana summarizes the shifting phases of thought on this topic during the past thirty years, in a single paragraph. He says:

"Huxley disturbed conservative minds by announcing that protoplasm was the physical basis of life, while Beale held that there was a peculiar kind of organic matter, which he called 'bioplasm,' and which was specifically alive. This doctrine of Huxley regarding protoplasm has become accepted by the scientific world, and is not likely to be changed, unless we take a radically different view (as Burke does) of what constitutes life. At that time there was also a very considerable number of physiologists who believed that there was a special vital force, different from the other forces of light, heat, and so forth. Even Pasteur was inclined to this view, and Lionel Beale, one of the acutest of the biologists of those days, was perhaps its ablest champion. 'Life,' said Beale, 'exists only as bioplasm, which is structureless and has four movements, including those of budding, migration, and those involved in absorbing and transforming its food into living matter.' This bioplasm was made up of minute corpuscles, in accordance with a doctrine which is even now accepted under the name of 'physiological units,' or other similar terms. This 'Vitalistic school,' as it was called, has pretty nearly disappeared; in fact, it can hardly be said that there is any eminent biologist to-day who holds to it, except under certain metaphysical modifications. With the disappearance of the 'Vitalists' and 'Neo-Vitalists,' and the establishment of the view that vital phenomena were simply manifestations of the activity of protoplasm, as well as the general acceptance of the view that life is always produced by living matter, the controversial phase of the question died out, and in the latest and largest of the English works on physiology, that of Schaefer, the question of 'What is life?' is not even referred to. We are simply told that the chemical composition of living matter is unknown."

Dr. Dana takes especially as his text the recent books of Dr. H. C. Bastian and John Butler Burke, both of which have already been reviewed in these columns. Dr. Bastian's claim that dead matter is constantly turning into living organisms he considers interesting, both scientifically and psychologically, tho he regards the contention that the burden of proof is on those who deny it, as not likely to be accepted by scientists. Burke's book Dr. Dana regards as "more largely tinged with philosophy" than Bastian's. Burke, he thinks, is an idealist, since he looks upon life as merely a special mode of motion, like heat or light. After reading and digesting both books, however, Dr. Dana feels that the question "What is life?" still remains to be answered. He concludes:

"Neither author has explained exactly what life is, except in terms that are descriptive of the phenomena rather than elucidative of its ultimate process. We know that life is exhibited only in protoplasm, a substance of which we have not the exact chemical composition. We know that the phenomena are due to some specially complex and happily arranged activities of unstable molecules, with tendencies to build up, aline themselves in definite ways, and then break down. We know that they act under the ordinary laws of physics and chemistry, and not in any violation of the great law of the conservation of forces. But we do not understand how they do it, nor can we manipulate any known forces so as to produce the phenomena, except in part.

"Life is not electricity, except as all the phenomena of the universe may be said to be due to the activity of electric units. Life is not fermentation, for, tho ferments form part of it, they do not explain it all. Nor are the ferments themselves entirely understood. There is no such thing as a vital force which sits enthroned outside the molecules and directs the process. Still, in the phenomena of life there is present a particular form of force, which has been called by Moore 'biotic energy,' to distinguish it from this older *deus ex machina*, which used to be called vital force. This biotic energy is the result of known chemical and physical energies, and is an equivalent of them—that is to say, it is an energy which has been transformed from known chemical energies to this particular and special biotic form. It is this biotic energy which causes the molecules to fall together in those unique and extraordinary harmonies which result in the production of the microbe or the man.

"The secret of life would be in finding some process by which we could artificially transform the ordinary molecular activities of albuminous matter into the specific activity, the biotic energy, of life. No one has done it, and, after all, the problem is a good deal like that which occurred when the infinite mush of chaos was set to work into orderly and constructive activity."

AN ANTI-QUACK CONGRESS.

A CONGRESS to discuss ways and means for repressing irregular medical practises was held at Paris, beginning May 28, with three hundred physicians in attendance. The Ministers of Public Instruction and of the Interior and the Prefect of Police were also present, and a number of lawyers were among the speakers. Says a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, June 30):

"The walls were decorated with quack advertisements, posters, etc., but perhaps the most striking example of quack effrontery was the distribution to the members of the congress, as they approached the building, of a circular entitled 'Aux Congressistes' [To the members of the Congress]. It proved to be a virulent diatribe against regular medicine, a manifesto issued by the quack *Journal de Santé*. Special emphasis was laid by many speakers on the necessity for collecting all the cases of injury from quack practises that are known. Each local medical society was urged to have its members on the alert for such occurrences. Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress was one to the effect that the medical syndicates should cooperate in the production of a work showing the danger and damage from irregular practises and ask that the subject should be presented in the schools. A number of resolutions were adopted, some advocating the restriction of massage and of the fitting of eyeglasses to registered physicians, others urging that massage should be taught in the medical colleges. The French law regulating the practise of medicine was shown to be capable of much more rigorous application. The delegate from the Berlin Medical Chamber expressed a wish that Germany might have legislation like it. Levassort urged the organization of a central office, to be supported by contributions from the various medical societies throughout the country, the official title to be the Central Office for the Protection of the Public Health against the Illegal Practise of Medicine. This office should centralize the efforts of physicians in the repression of quackery and education of the public, collect and classify data in regard to illegal practises, and supply information. This motion was adopted, and also another by the same speaker, urging the collecting of data for an official directory of all the legally qualified practitioners of medicine in France. An able article on the Congress as a whole, in the *Semaine Médicale* for June 6, sums up its work as not productive of much that was new, but as pointing with increasing clearness to the fact that the way to suppress quack practises is by education of the public. Little can be hoped from the public authorities until they are forced to act by the coercion of public opinion."

The Kinematograph in Medicine.—The value of some of the newer developments of photography as aids to medical teaching was strikingly shown in a demonstration recently given by Dr. Walter G. Chase to the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society. Says *The Hospital* (London, June 9), in a brief report:

"The possibilities of the kinematograph in this direction have doubtless occurred to others, but no one seems to have translated them into action with the fulness and success attained by Dr. Chase. His films included practically the whole range of those

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abnormal movements which are recognized as evidences of disease, not excepting even the relatively elaborate phenomena of an epileptic fit. The thoroughness with which the subject has been pursued may be judged from the statement that the films exhibiting epileptic seizures measure 1,500 feet and contain 22,500 minute pictures of attitudes assumed during the convulsions. The value of such records for purposes of teaching clinical medicine and surgery can hardly be exaggerated. In the absence of illustrative cases—and to command a ready supply of these is not possible—the student is reduced to that most tiresome of all methods, the study and acquisition of verbal descriptions. The weariness of this, and its practical failure, are known to every teacher and examiner. Hence Dr. Chase's anticipation that a kinematograph outfit will be recognized as a necessary part of a regular teaching equipment is both reasonable and inevitable. The modern student has many competing schools offered to his choice, and up-to-date educational methods will sooner or later determine the issue. In this column, on a former occasion, we have urged the value of the clinical picture-gallery, and the claims of the kinematograph seem to be equally well founded."

A RADIUM ACCUMULATOR.

THE presence in certain mineral springs of radium or some other radioactive substance was demonstrated some time ago, and an Italian scientist now says that he can extract this substance from water and store it in an accumulator. The *Corriere della Sera* (Milan) describes this process as follows:

"Professor Batelli observed that the mineral springs of San Giuluano, near Pisa, were strongly radioactive, and he decided to try to isolate the emanation; his idea was to obtain the substance directly from the water, and for this purpose he erected a laboratory at the springs. In this laboratory we find first a pump which produces a vacuum in a receptacle situated about thirty feet above the level of the spring water; when the water enters this receptacle the gas in solution escapes and with it the radioactive substance. The water then passes off by a discharge tube, and a new supply enters below. There is thus a continuous current of water flowing through the receptacle while the gas passes off into a gasometer. . . . . .

"The gas is composed almost entirely of carbonic anhydrid and nitrogen mixed with radium emanation, and to isolate the latter from the anhydrid another operation, partly physical and partly chemical, is necessary. The physical operation consists in liquefying the gas by compressing it in a brass receptacle and in then drawing it off by a stop-cock. There remains, however, a quantity of the anhydrid in a gaseous form, and in order to get rid of this completely it is passed through bottles containing caustic soda in solution. The gas is then filtered through pumice soaked in

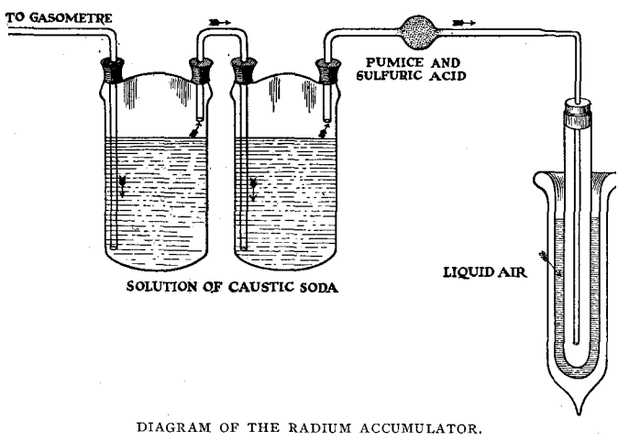


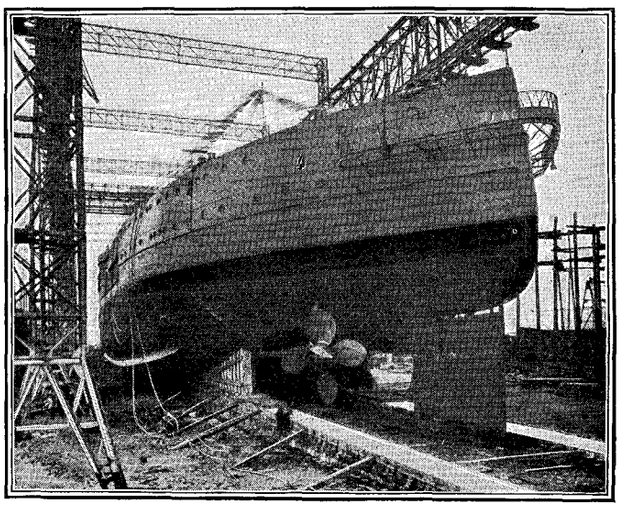
DIAGRAM OF THE RADIUM ACCUMULATOR.

sulfuric acid, which attracts the water, and lastly it is injected into a bath of liquid air. At the low temperature of the liquid air the radium emanation is liquefied and the nitrogen passes off by a tube."

The *Corriere* says further that the presence of the radium is revealed by the green fluorescence of the zinc sulfid in the condensing tube, and that in the dark the light from the tube can be seen for a long distance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LAUNCHING A SHIP BY ELECTRICITY.

THE launching of the new British battle-ship *Agamemnon*, which took place on June 23 at Dalmuir, Scotland, was marked by the use of ingenious new mechanism. In particular, we are informed by a writer in *Engineering* (London, June 29)



BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP "AGAMEMNON," LAUNCHED BY ELECTRICITY.

that the old type of dog-shores was replaced by an electrical arrangement, connected to a series of interlocking levers, which release the triggers that hold the vessel until the signal is given that all is ready for launching. Says the writer:

"Two separate triggers were placed on each side, each fitted with magnetic reply gear to indicate on the launching-platform that the mechanism had worked satisfactorily. The whole gear was controlled by means of a miniature steering-wheel and standard placed on the launching-platform, and so adjusted that when the Countess of Aberdeen, who performed the ceremony, gave the wheel one complete revolution, the triggers were released, and the vessel was free to run down the ways. A powerful hydraulic ram was placed at the forward end of the sliding ways on each side of the vessel, the cylinders being coupled to the same supply-pipe to insure equality of pressure. These rams were for the purpose of giving the vessel a start if she had not moved directly the triggers were released; but in this instance they were unnecessary. The drags for checking the 'way' on the ship after she had successfully taken the water were formed of chain cables; three piles being arranged on each side to come into play at suitable intervals. The total weight of drags employed was about 600 tons, and their action in bringing the ship to rest was in every way satisfactory. The total time taken from the start until the vessel was actually clear of the ways was 1 minute 51 seconds."

The writer says further:

"The particular berth upon which the *Agamemnon* was built was specially prepared for the laying down of a vessel of the largest and heaviest type, great care having been taken in the piling of the area. Nearly 1,000 pitch-pine logs, each 40 feet long and 12 inches square, were driven vertically into the ground, with cross-ties on their tops, the total quantity of timber used in the preparation of the berth amounting to about 80,000 cubic feet."

Coming of the All-steel Car.—The attention of railroad managers is now being directed to extending the use of steel in passenger-car construction. The eventual result, according to *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, July 7), will be

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practically an all-steel car as the usual standard; and it predicts that the stages of development by which this will be reached will be most interesting to observe. It says:

"A compromise steel-and-wood construction built by the Pressed Steel Car Company for the Southern Railway was illustrated in a recent issue of *The Railway and Engineering Review*. The building company has perfected plans for an all-steel passenger-car more adapted to general service than those constructed especially for use in the New York subways. Both the Pennsylvania and the Harriman lines are developing designs of their own to this end, while several other railway systems are contemplating a call on the manufacturers for their best endeavor in this direction. There is also some disposition on the part of the Government to encourage the greater use of steel in the construction of mail-cars. So that the coming year gives promise of affording numerous examples of what shall practically amount to an all-steel construction of passenger-cars intended for general service."

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE BARRACKS.

A BOOK with the above title, whose author is Capt. Oliver Sangiacomo of the Italian army, is noticed in *The Lancet* (London). Captain Sangiacomo's object is evidently to neutralize the effect of numerous recent "antimilitarist" publications, and he therefore dwells primarily on the advantages of barrack life as an education to the peasant recruit, but he is frank enough to admit that it has its seamy side, and this, the English reviewer thinks, is so decided as to outweigh the good effects. Says the reviewer:

"He [Captain Sangiacomo] draws with much power a reassuring picture of his country's army. He points with undeniable force to its educative influence, to the salutary effects wrought on the backward proletariat of the towns and the still more backward youth of the rural districts. He is eloquent on the transformation of the city arab and the rural bumpkin, unlettered, untidy, in every sense uncivilized, into the recruit whom a few months of garrison life have taught to read and to write, to be cleanly in his habits, to become proficient in this or that *métier*, so as to rejoin society an efficient and a law-abiding member, not without the much desiderated 'sense of citizenship.' Equally eloquent and not less convincing is he when he shows that besides being an educational institution on a national scale the army, reenforced by periodical levies, has been, and still is, a 'unifying influence,' making the Sicilian after a sojourn in Piedmontese barracks, or a Venetian after living in a Calabrian garrison town, more thoroughly Italian in sentiment and in sympathy than he had any chance of becoming if left within the provincial, not to say parochial, limits of his birthplace. From the Alps to Etna, Italy has undergone, thanks to her army, a process of interpenetration, moral and intellectual, of which she is now reaping the fruits, so that even in the matter of spoken dialect a Lombard regiment no longer requires an interpreter when landing in Naples or a Neapolitan when quartered in Genoa. All this, and much more, in favor of her compulsory military service may truly be claimed by Italy."

Passing now to the other side of the picture, some of the unpleasant features are, no doubt, temporary—for example, the barracks themselves, often insanitary old monasteries hastily utilized for regimental life. But the permanent features of "life in quarters"—common to every Continental army, but at their worst in Italy—seem to be yet more disheartening. To quote again:

"In the first place the steady withdrawal from the country to the towns of such masses of young Italians not only encourages, but actually causes, that distaste for rural life and rural labor which, a progressive evil throughout Europe, is peculiarly felt in Italy, whose chief industry is agriculture and whose impressionable youth is beyond all others responsive to the seductive stimulants of urban example. Then, again, the absence of all influences or attractions antagonistic to animal indulgence is a feature of Italian barrack life, even more fatally pronounced than is that of othe Continental countries. Here, indeed, Captain Sangiacomo for once drops the rôle of apologist and draws a picture of the moral 'sink' into which the beardless conscript from the country is plunged on his transport to the city garrison which preludes an appeal to the supreme military authority for immediate countervailing measures. I can not follow him in his enumeration of these deteriorating conditions. . . . Suffice it to say that the vitiated, often hopelessly septic, constitution with which the Italian conscript rejoins civilian society is a recognized cause of the enfeebled physique which he transmits to his progeny and which, as a Nemesis, explains the increasing rejections of recruits, on each successive levy, for . . . bodily disqualifications culminating in the 'epileptoid subjects' whose admission into the ranks is the occasion (*teste* Lombroso) of the abnormal frequency of homicidal mania in the army of Italy."

SIMPLE TESTS FOR PURE COFFEE.

FROM a monograph by W. D. Bigelow and Burton J. Howard, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, giving tests for the detection of substances used as preservatives or adulterants of foodstuffs, we extract the following simple physical tests for coffee, as quoted in *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, July):

"The difference between the genuine ground coffee and the adulterated article can often be detected by simple inspection with the naked eye. This is particularly true if the product be coarsely crushed rather than finely ground. In such condition pure coffee has a quite uniform appearance, whereas the mixtures of peas, beans, cereals, chicory, etc., often disclose their heterogeneous nature to the careful observer. This is particularly true if a magnifying-glass be employed. The different articles composing the mixture may then be separated by the point of a penknife. The dark, gummy-looking chicory particles stand out in strong contrast to the other substances used, and their nature can be determined by one who is familiar with them by their astringent taste.

"The appearance of the coffee particles is also quite distinct from that of many of the coffee substitutes employed. The coffee has a dull surface, whereas some of its substitutes, especially leguminous products, often present the appearance of having a polished surface.

"After a careful inspe tion of the sample with the naked eye, or, better, with a magnif g-glass, a portion of it may be placed in a small bottle half full water and shaken. The bottle is then placed on the table for a moment. Pure coffee contains a large amount of oil, by reason of which the greater portion of the sample will float. All coffee substitutes and some particles of coffee sink to the bottom of the liquid. A fair idea of the purity of the sample can often be determined by the proportion of the sample which floats or sinks.

"Chicory contains a substance which dissolves in water, imparting a brownish-red color. When the suspected sample, therefore, is dropped into a glass of water, the grains of chicory which it contains may be seen slowly sinking to the bottom, leaving a train of a dark-brown-colored liquid behind them. This test appears to lead to more errors in the hands of inexperienced operators than any other test here given. Wrong conclusions may be avoided by working first with known samples of coffee and chicory as suggested above.

"Many coffee substitutes are now sold as such and are advertised as more wholesome than coffee. Notwithstanding the claims that are made for them, a few of them contain a considerable percentage of coffee. This may be determined by shaking a teaspoonful in a bottle half full of water, as described above. The bottle must be thoroughly shaken so as to wet every particle of the sample. Very few particles of coffee substitutes will float."

Increased Electric Suburban Service.—The extension of electric service on steam roads is noted editorially in *The Electrical World* (June 30), which calls attention to the fact that the transportation of commuters around New York bids fair to be accomplished soon entirely by this means. We read:

"Around New York, as on certain parts of the Long Island system, the benefits are already apparent, and later in the year there is promise of the change on the New York Central system. One of the incidental results has been a real-estate boom of

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unsurpassed proportions and enthusiasm. Some of the prophecies attendant on the boom, electricity will undoubtedly enable the seers to fulfil; other extravagant forecasts are beyond the ability of any motive power or body of men to 'make good.' The main thing is that a large bulk of the city population sees a hope of release from cramped rooms and flats that it had never dare indulge before; and many people are being tempted to consider the desirability of a country home who hitherto were deterred by dislike of stuffy steam travel, smoky tunnels, and infrequent trains.

"The stuffy steam travel and the smoky tunnels are 'going,' going rapidly, but many shrewd observers are watching the effect of electricity on the train schedule. One great ability of electric power is that of permitting the traffic manager to make incessant despatch of smaller units. The bunching and congestion of traffic is thus avoided. The general theory of steam passenger traffic still in vogue has been to crowd all the business into one mass that the locomotive can get away with. We make bold to assert that the present managers of converting steam roads are still mentally subject to the old fetish of the locomotive, and that having found in the 'multiple-unit' system a substitute that gives them swifter acceleration with all the power to carry the old load, they are working the 'multiple unit' for more than it is worth to the passenger. The 'multiple unit' is for use rather than abuse, and one of its great neglected merits is its capacity for handling small trains at frequent intervals and high speed. Let us see a little more of that in electric suburban travel."

POISON-IVY AND ITS WORK.

WRITING of his own personal experience as a sufferer from ivy-poisoning on two different occasions, Dr. E. S. McKee, in *The Pacific Medical Journal* (March), tells of his symptoms and their treatment. As the season is at hand when any one may make the acquaintance of this plant, a synopsis of the doctor's observations will not be without interest. The common poison-ivy or poison-oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*) has three leaflets and may thus be distinguished from the Virginia creeper or American ivy, which has five. Dr. McKee met with a fine specimen of *Rhus toxicodendron* in one of the suburbs of Cincinnati and touched the plant before he was aware of its nature. The next morning an eruption appeared whose symptoms were most distressing. He writes:

"The relentless burning and itching put me about as near the crazy line as I care to get. My hands seemed poison, and everywhere they touched me the disease was spread or aggravated."

After trying various remedies, he found that a solution of 53 per cent. of alcohol and 47 per cent. of distilled water, in which enough acetate of lead was dissolved to make a saturated solution, was the most useful in stopping the burning and itching and checking the spread of the disease. This lotion afforded relief within six or eight hours. The doctor states that if he were poisoned again he would wash his hands as soon as possible in dilute alcohol to dissolve and remove the poison. The nervous symptoms that followed the poisoning in Dr. McKee's case were very distressing. For two weeks he was exhausted by a single professional visit or even by the labor of making out a bill. Sometimes he went to sleep on a street-car from sheer exhaustion, and he could hardly write his name or think. But when natural sleep returned, his nerves soon regained their normal state. The greater part of his skin peeled off, and the new skin, especially on the ears, was for some weeks very tender and sensitive, itching on the slightest provocation. Flannel or wool next the skin was excessively irritating. In conclusion the doctor says:

"Legal measures for the prevention of this trouble by the eradication of the plants should be taken, especially in thickly settled communities. Immune persons, of whom there are many, should be employed to complete this destruction. This can be done mechanically by uprooting, or better by the application of sulfuric acid, 2 c.c., to the stems every two weeks till the plants are killed. The brush should not be left on the ground nor the wood used as fuel, for the poison is found in the wood long after dead and even in the smoke. Indeed, there are persons who can not pass to the windward of these bushes without suffering from their venom. Others can handle them with impunity and even inject the poison under the skin without suffering any inconvenience. It is possible, tho not probable, to transfer the poison by the clothes or towels of persons affected or handling the plants. Immunes when handling the plants should wash with alcohol to avoid carrying it to others. I claimed and obtained accident insurance. Surely I did not run into that bush on purpose."

PREVENTION OF TRADE ACCIDENTS.

TAKING as a text the recent statement of an English writer that about 80,000 accidents happen yearly in the factories and workshops of his country and that about 1,000 of these are fatal, *The Hospital* (London, June 23) publishes an article under the above heading. It says:

"Familiarity with personal risk must account for many of these accidents, yet it would be unreasonable to consider them all to be due to culpable carelessness. Disregard of danger is no doubt frequently an indication of absorption in the work of the moment, and may consequently be rather an indication of a praiseworthy quality than the reverse. However that may be, many injuries are apparently received as a result of some trifling circumstance that could scarcely have been avoided, such as the slipping of an engineer on the oily floor of the engine-room which brings him within striking distance of the machinery. Other mishaps not so purely to be attributed to unavoidable accidents are occasioned by a loose sleeve catching in a rapidly revolving shaft, or by stooping to pick up some dropped article close to a machine in motion. But in whatever way an accident may arise, whether indirectly as the result of energetic industry, or directly by carelessness, it is necessary that all possible means of prevention of such accidents should be adopted."

Some of the endeavors now being made to protect machine-workers from injury are mentioned by the writer. He says:

"The risk to an engineer of slipping in the engine-room and receiving a blow from the large moving beam can be obviated by fencing the beam on all sides with a foot-plate and double rails. Fly-wheels are protected with wire guards; and moving shafts, in positions where they could give rise to injury, are also surrounded by boarding or fencing. Circular saws can be provided with a guard of simple yet most efficient character, and emery wheels which 'fly' sometimes, the scattering fragments carrying fearful destruction in their wake, are protected by safety plates. Women and girls who work in the tinware trades are also prevented, by small wire cages, from putting their hands below 'the plunger' of the power press."

That these safeguards are not widely adopted seems sufficiently shown by the large total of accidents already mentioned. The writer says of it:

"Eighty thousand accidents a year seems a surprisingly great number. If that number were maintained annually for ten years the total would exceed the population of any town in England, with the exception of London. Many of such accidents are without doubt of comparatively slight character, yet not a few of those which do not result in permanent physical disablement occasion, especially in women, nervous shock. The results of such shock, a sequence of slight injury received in a factory, are sometimes seen in the out-patient department of a hospital. There may be functional nervous disease; or chorea, which so curiously in many instances is a sequence of fright, may be present; and chorea is unfortunately not always merely a passing morbid event; it too often leaves behind permanent disease of the heart. Our modern civilization entails many ills. The introduction of machinery has certainly not been an unmixed blessing. But in our fight to keep our place among the nations of the world every modern invention must be utilized. In that fight, however, not only the instincts of humanity, but the colder reasoning prompted by economy, dictate the necessity of doing all that is possible to protect the life, limb, and health of the worker."

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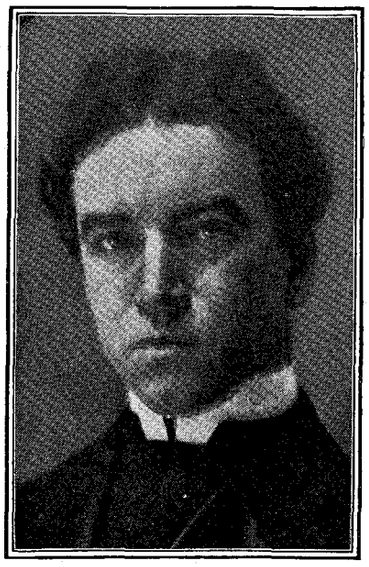
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CITY PASTOR'S NEED OF A VACATION.

BISHOP POTTER was recently quoted as saying that "if the city rector does not take his summer vacation he will go mad or deteriorate into what his constituents least desire—a mere machine." Apropos of this the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, gives in the New York *Times* some vital reasons for the pastor's need of a long vacation. Broadly speaking, that necessity arises from the revolution which the past twenty years has witnessed "in the methods and kind of work that form the daily routine of the pastor of a metropolitan church." "This revolution," says Mr. Grant, "may be summed up in the suggestive phrase 'the socialization of the churches,' a movement that began with Dr. Rainsford's work in St. George's parish. What does it mean? Simply that the church has entered upon a new and practical field of labor in which the mere preaching of pulpit sermons holds a very secondary part in the work of a pastor." The lightest burden of work, Mr. Grant declares, comes to the pastor on Sunday, when practically nothing is expected of him outside of the three services he conducts. Mr. Grant gives his own program for week days as representative of what the pastor of a large city parish carries out:



REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT,
Who thinks that unless a division of labor in the work of a city pastor results in something like university "specialization," the overworked clergyman will stand more in need of a vacation than ever.

"At 9 o'clock in the morning a service of prayer is held in the church, one or more of the clergy officiating. At 9:30 there is a meeting of the parochial staff in the parish-house, when we consult and pass upon special cases of distress, sickness, or want that call for attention in the parish. From 10 to 11 I am in my office with my stenographer, attending to the correspondence of the parish and receiving visits from people the importance of whose business justifies their calling at that busy hour. Many of our societies hold meetings during this morning hour, at which I am expected to be present for as long a time as my office duties will permit. At 1 o'clock, luncheon. From 2 to 3 is my regular office hour, when I am at home to all callers. From 3 to 7 committee meetings are held, parish calls made, besides the 5 o'clock service at the church. At 7, dinner. From 8 to 10:30 in the evening I make a visit of inspection among the various parochial organizations.

"Where does the time for preparing the Sunday sermons come in? Alas! as a matter of fact there is very little opportunity left in the hurrying business of the day for this important duty. Hence, it is usually after I have made my evening visits, when house and office are closed, that I find the quiet requisite for sermon-writing.

"In the Lenten season, of course, all these duties are increased, and extra services are held in the church, at which a greater number of the clergy are required to be present. The daily Lenten services, also, include preaching as well as the regular services of prayer. The two regular daily services in the church are held throughout the year, except from June to October."

This typical day's routine leaves little time for the preparation of sermons, yet the demand upon the minister of keeping abreast of the thought of his times is great, as Mr. Grant shows:

"The clergyman is bound to keep in touch with the literature and scholarship of the day in order that his formal addresses may have both the form and substance that a public, growing more and more critical in such matters, demands. His hearers, he may be sure, are making a mental comparison of the thought and style embodied in his sermon with similar qualities in the last magazine article, the editorial leader, the newest book. Fifty years ago there was not so much of this critical spirit, for the simple reason that literary culture and scholarship were then not so general, the standards of comparison not so numerous or accessible to the masses. Now, however, the clergyman who is animated with the desire to express the soul that is in him with effectiveness is obliged to find time among his other arduous duties for extensive reading and writing.

"Let me give you an instance of the necessity for this kind of all-around literary equipment. I have known Bishop Potter to make three public addresses in one evening. On the occasion of each address there were other speakers, and all of them specialists in the three different subjects considered. None of these subjects, however, as they were all secular, could be called specialties of the Bishop. Nevertheless, owing to the prominence of his position, his address in each instance was expected to be quite as illuminating and suggestive as that of any of the other speakers—and this tax on his energy and versatility came at the end of a day, remember, filled with the routine of episcoparl work in a diocese where from 400 to 500 clergymen are looking to him for help in the various problems of their parishes."

The emotional strain laid upon the pastor, not only in conducting religious services, but "more often from the peculiarly intimate personal relations the pastor maintains with each of his parishioners," is the reason the clergyman so often goes to pieces, says Mr. Grant. We read:

"The clergyman has to listen and minister to cases for whose alleviation there is no absolute precedent. Such cases are the thousand and one forlorn hopes, the troubles of soul and mind, the many complicated relationships, the sins, the poverty, the misery that, humanly speaking, are not always susceptible to cure, but which demand the pastor's attention and his best efforts. If we could only write out a prescription for the woman who has lost her husband, the son who is out of work, the daughter who has gone astray! But there are so many intangible difficulties and uncertainties to be solved in these matters, so many subtle cases involving spiritual tragedies, all coming to the rector for treatment and care, bringing burdens that can not be lightened by art or surgery, it is natural for one to feel the nervous strain that, unless some timely respite intervenes, causes physical breakdown."

The elaborate institutional work, forming the feature of the modern city church, he adds, increases the duties of the rector enormously and renders a vacation an imperative necessity for him. Further:

"This work is bound to still further development, since it is showing itself to be of the utmost usefulness in filling in the gap between the rich and the poor, creating an understanding between the classes, supplying many important social and ethical needs that are felt by the community. By this socialization of the parish the church is rapidly becoming an important element in the settlement of those questions which some people think can be settled only by great political upheavals. But it is quite possible that this development of the institutional activities of the church will ultimately bring about something like a division of labor in the work of a rector of a metropolitan parish, some arrangement by which a greater degree of specialization, such as exists in a university, may be practised than is the case at present—else the overworked clergyman will stand more in need of a vacation than ever."

The pastor, whose working days number all the days of the year save those of his vacation, is seen not to be shirking his share of the world's work when we calculate "that the majority of our business and professional men, by working just five and a half days and no more every week, have seventy-eight holidays, exclusive of their summer vacations, every year."

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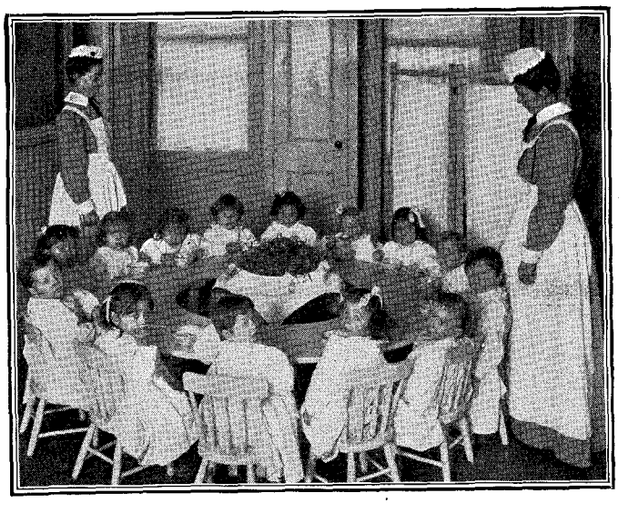
THE CHURCH AND "THE OTHER HALF."

INSTITUTIONAL work among the churches, with its elaborate material equipment, constitutes "one of the wonders of the twentieth century in our municipal life," says Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the American Institute of Social Service, in *The Churchman*. This work is peculiarly American, and, when presented in the exhibit of the institute at the Liège Exposition of 1905, aroused the interest of sociologists, ministers, professors, and journalists of Europe, to whom the subject was entirely new. The Rev. Leslie E. Learned, formerly connected with St. Bartholomew's parish-house, gives in the same number of *The Churchman* some statement of the extent of the work carried on in the East Side of New York. "Over $200,000 is the annual budget of our church institutional work east of Third Avenue and south of the Harlem River." Commenting on the economic aspect of such an outlay he continues:

"The systematic maintenance of the manifold activities involves the selection of hundreds of trained men and women. In one parish-house there are 245 salaried workers, not to mention 926 volunteers, who give some part of every day or week to the work. Among these workers are teachers of embroidery, dressmaking, and cooking for young women, instructors in calisthenics, and gymnasium directors. There are always trained kindergartners



Courtesy of "The Churchman."

THE ROUND TABLE.

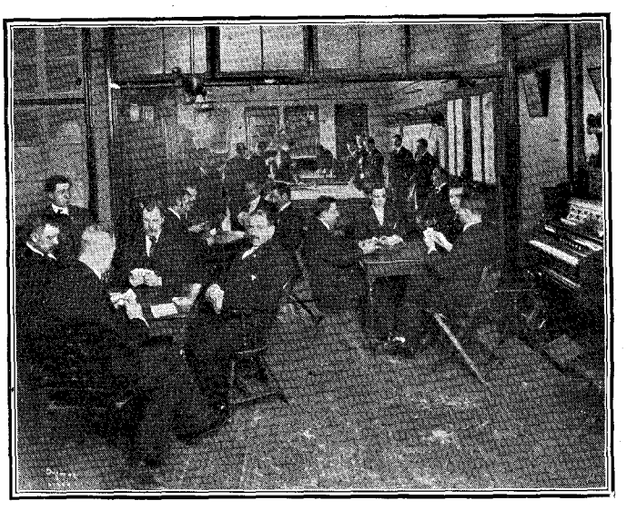
Day Nursery, Grace Church, New York.

and competent musical leaders and choirmasters. And in one at least there are many physicians and trained nurses. Such a suggestive sketch of equipment, material and human, makes it necessary to show a real necessity for such extensive and expensive work among the poor. What is the need that creates such a necessity? Are there results commensurate with such immense outlay?

"Let it be said here that it is only a superficial estimate which decides that the expenditure is extravagant. Only three years ago I made a careful summary of the financial exhibit of the largest of our parish settlements. I found that one-third of the entire expense was borne by the members and beneficiaries of the various clubs and bureaus, and that the cost per person for each day spent in the house was a trifle over a cent. The annual cost to that particular wealthy congregation was $3.50 a year for every man, woman, or child on the lists of the parish-house. The work was found to be on a strictly economical basis. Expenses were large because enrolment was heavy. Most remarkable of all was the creditable proportion (one-third) of the cost which was met by those who received the benefits."

Contrasted with the economic, the human aspects carry a tenfold recommendation in support of the efforts of institutional work. Some of these are reviewed by the writer. We quote:

"At first, children were asked to come, now they seek admission. The change for the better reveals itself in a delight over tidy appearance, a growing punctuality, an appreciation of the beautiful, and a gentleness of spirit. The influence reacts upon the home. Said one poor mother, 'It is one of my greatest pleasures to know



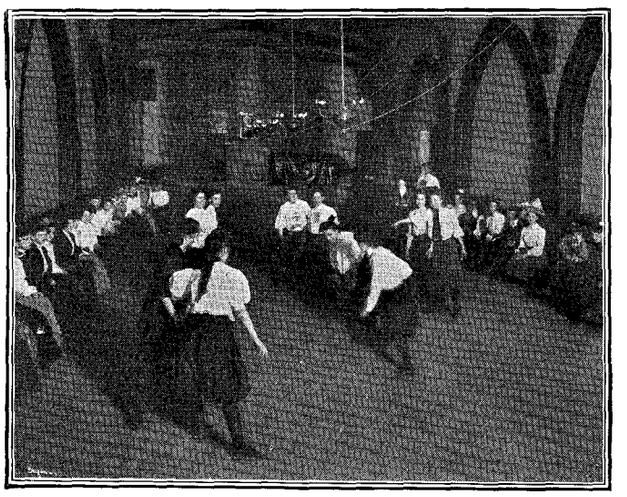
Courtesy of "The Churchman."

THE MEN'S CLUB.

How St. Thomas's Church, New York, holds its men.

that my children are neat.' Besides these acquisitions there is an instinctive response to large and sunlit rooms. A kindergarten principal once told me that it was no exaggeration to say that her scholars learned how to walk upright in the sunshine of her room, with its bright southern exposure. Plants and animals bring nature close to the children of the air-shaft, and no more beautiful sight in all the great city is to be seen than a score of those tiny children planting and tending their miniature gardens far above the noisy, jostling street. . . . . .

"It is a natural step from the child to the mother. The church grows in its devotion to Madonnas, and our East-Side institutional work, together with the developing centers on the West Side, never forgets the self-sacrificing, burdened bodies and brave, uncomplaining souls of the mothers. One of our most successful workers says of the mothers' meeting: 'We have meetings regularly for our sixty mothers, among them a Thanksgiving party, at which nuts and raisins are the favors, and a large bag of sweets suspended in the air was broken in good old-fashioned style, to permit the women to have a good scramble for the scattered candies. It is with a childlike abandon that these women enter into



Courtesy of "The Churchman."

A GAME OF BASKET-BALL.

Health and amusement for young womanhood at St. Thomas's Church, New York.

peanut and observation parties, their enjoyment of magician and singer is great, and they march with renewed vigor to the music of their children's songs. Recreation under such auspices saves

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many a weary sojourn in a hospital, and the loneliness of these mothers is overcome by the opportunity for social intercourse.'"

The most far-reaching effects of institutional work are perhaps those resulting from efforts put forth in the interests of boys and men. Church clubs are the prominent features of these endeavors, concerning which we are told:

"The boys' club is necessary, owing to the need of getting hold of the boy, who, unfortunately, finds nothing in his home life to attract him, but is allured by the street life and the charms of the gang. Nearly all the boys who arrive at the age of fourteen are 'survivals of the fittest' in the struggle for existence, in the lack of air and room which the tenement offers. They are the 'tough' in physique and on the brink of the social 'tough' unless they can be restrained and their animal cravings and activities guided into wholesome channels. This the church does in a large measure by gathering them into the boys' clubs, where they are at first entertained by pleasurable occupations.

"In the reception-rooms of a men's club every attraction of a modern saloon, except the liquor, may be found. The great lack of our American cities is a provision for wholesome recreation, a craving for which is innate and legitimate. The great social center of the modern city is the saloon. The institutional church, recognizing this fact, provides counter-attractions of every sort. . . . . .

"A score of boys' clubs develop physical structure and decrease the liability to vice. Psychologists have yet to trace the relationship between pavements and immorality, but the church has already discovered that athletic meets are the best preventive of degrading vice among young men. A director in one of our largest church gymnasiums once said to me, 'A young man ambitious for athletic honors must keep himself sober and pure.'

"Another most important effect of the cosmopolitan membership of these church clubs for boys and men is their assimilative power. Boys are taken as they are graduated from the public schools, and are developed into men with prejudices diminished and sympathies broadened through contact with each other. Among other influences, these institutions of our modern church are not least in the creation of civic character. Men learn here that chasms are passable between rich and poor, and also that men may be poor by pecuniary standards, but rich in all that makes leisure invigorating and delightful. The members of any one of a dozen church clubs east of Third Avenue have no need to envy the members of the Metropolitan. If nothing else could be said (and much more could be said), it would be enough to say, as did the secretary of a representative club in a recent report, 'The bodies and minds and souls of the men who join our club are healthier and saner and purer than they would be if they were outside its influences. It is not an extravagant statement to claim that the club is an organization which is creating a permanently higher type of municipal life.'"

Union of the Methodist Denominations.—Vice-President Fairbanks, who was fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took a position in his address before that body in favor of the organic union of the two great branches of Methodism. He expressed the belief that "Methodism is too broad to be bounded by sectional lines," and continued in words we quote from a report in *The Cumberland Presbyterian*:

"We rejoice in the growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—in its expansion in numbers, in power, and in wholesome influence. It was never stronger than to-day and never viewed the future with a more confident hope. You look back upon an honorable past filled with innumerable trophies of service to God and to humanity; and what can be said of your church may be said with equal truth of the church in whose name we have come to-day. We all appreciate that we are one in purpose. We have a common cause and are brought into close contact and sympathy with each other. We are bound together by many ties of interest and affection. The lines of delimitation between us are rapidly fading away, and I trust that the time is not far remote when they will disappear altogether, and there shall become, in fact, one church of Methodism, with America and foreign missions as her field, in which millions shall labor for the regeneration of mankind. There is a strength in numbers, there is an impulse whose limits we can not well measure in multiplied millions, working for the same holy purpose. Methodism, unified in America, is the promise and fulfilment of greater and better things for our country and our civilization."

SOCIALISM IN THE PULPIT.

ALTHO Charles Kingsley and Frederick William Robertson were never disciplined or even reprimanded for their alleged leaning toward Socialism, the opinion is abroad in some quarters that no preacher of the Gospel should advocate or even indirectly favor the doctrine or influence of Socialists. This we learn in the first place from an article in *Die Nation* (Berlin), which relates and comments upon the case of Pastor Korell, the Liberal candidate for the representation of Darmstadt in the Reichstag. According to the journal cited, this Protestant pastor was mistakenly accused of supporting the Social-Democrat Berthold in a certain contest for a seat in the Reichstag, by opposing his antagonist in the election—the Reactionary Stein. For this the church authorities, as represented by the Central Consistory of Hesse, passed a vote of censure upon him. Even in the eyes of the Consistory his fault was merely a fault by implication. To quote *Die Nation*:

"The Consistory itself admits that Pastor Korell 'did nothing positive' to secure the election of the Social-Democrat Berthold. He did nothing, in fact, from which any one could suppose that he preferred the return of Berthold to that of the Reactionary Stein. His offense consisted in the fact that he promoted the cause of the Social-Democrat 'by neglecting an opportunity to oppose Social-Democracy which he ought not to have neglected.' It was presumably considered his duty as pastor to speak out against the election of Berthold. His silence had done injury to the church, and by his silence he had shown a disposition of mind 'which was quite out of keeping with the ministerial profession and was likely to impair the respect and confidence which his calling demanded from the people.'"

The writer quoted from denies in the first place that the course taken by Pastor Berthold was prejudicial to the church, and argues as follows:

"Would Korell really have served the interests of the church if he had openly declared himself against Berthold, and thus indirectly supported Stein? Mr. Stein's program includes the shelving of universal suffrage, and the consequent confiscation of the workingman's most important political right. Whoever supports him thereby necessarily announces himself to be the enemy of labor. By declaring that it is the duty of the pastor to aid the election of a man who opposes the extension of the franchise, is the church doing anything more than alienating the workingman from the church?"

But the broader argument on which the *Nation* stigmatizes the action of the church in condemning Socialism in the Christian ministry is that it implies an invasion of the minister's political rights. In the words of this writer:

"The minister does not forfeit his citizenship by entering the ministry. The strongest protest should therefore be uttered against the attempt of the Consistory not only to bring odium upon Korell by their sentence of condemnation, but also to create a general impression that no minister of the Gospel has any right to take part in politics."

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Rev. Frederick Preston writes to *The Christian Register* (Boston) to remark that he considers as over-scrupulous the resignation from the Unitarian ministry of the Rev. Mr. Ruess, of Alameda. This resignation resulted from the circumstance that Mr. Ruess had become a Socialist and consequently belonged to a school of political thought which was incompatible with the proper exercise of his ministerial profession. Mr. Preston writes that he does not

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believe that "the clergyman's robe" would be "a masquerade garb" for a Socialist and adds:

"Personally I am far from being a political Socialist or a Socialist in any way, but I should suppose that a political Socialist as well as a political Democrat or a political Republican might do good service in the ministry of a Unitarian church. We can hardly preach the responsibility of citizenship unless we take sufficient interest to have definite views about public issues. There are parishioners who have all the more regard for ministers because they are politically something, altho the very opposite of their own views."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTESTANTISM IN CUBA.

NINETY-FIVE per cent. of the Cubans do not habitually attend any church, says Bishop Warren A. Candler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, writing of the "Present Religious Conditions in Cuba" in *The Independent*. Of the remainder who go to church the Bishop is inclined to believe that their sympathies are more nearly with the Protestants than with the Roman Catholics. But Protestantism, upon a general and permanent basis, is of so recent establishment, dating practically from the year 1899, that "there are not enough places of worship on the island to meet the demands of the situation." Says the writer:

"When the Protestant missionaries began their labors, they found the island a land filled with religious indifference in which there was a considerable amount of downright and outspoken infidelity of the Voltaire type. The Roman Catholic Church, by reason of its social connection with the Spanish Government, and from other causes, had lost its hold upon the Cuban people, and no other form of Christianity had been embraced by them."

BISHOP WARREN A. CANDLER,
Who says that thousands of Cubans are now singing evangelical hymns.

Very much the same state of things religious continues, says the Bishop, tho there are tangible results to be observed for the seven years of missionary effort. Thus:

"The agents and colporteurs of the American Bible Society and the Protestant preachers have scattered among the people tens of thousands of copies of the Bible. These Bibles have not been given away, for if they had they soon would have been thrown away. Most of them have been sold to people who wished to own them and were willing to pay for them. It is now impossible to get these books out of Cuba, or to restrain the influence of them. . . . . .

"With the coming of Protestantism into Cuba has come also a new type of sacred songs. Roman Catholicism has its chants, requiems, and the like, but it has no hymns of joy. These are the peculiar treasure of evangelical Christianity. . . . Thousands of Cubans are now singing these songs. There is no way to estimate the pervasive power of these evangelical hymns. It must be candidly admitted that many of them are rather clumsy translations from the hymns of the Wesleys and Moody and Sankey; but despite their many blemishes and defects they have power with a people who have had no such hymns before. Cuba, as well as all Spanish America, awaits the coming of its Watts and its Charles Wesley; but when they come, as come they will in time, they will find in these Latin lands better hymns than Watts and Wesley found in England when they came singing their songs of salvation through the eighteenth century."

The Bishop records a movement for the better observance of Sunday throughout Cuba, while in Havana definite action has been taken by the municipal authorities. The *ayuntamento* directed that "all places of business be closed on Sunday, excepting undertakers, drug-stores, restaurants, cafés, fruit-stores, newspaper-offices, cigar-stands, and dairies. Bakeries, butcher-shops, and provision-stores are allowed to remain open until 10 A.M. on Sundays." The ordinance was strongly supported, editorially, by some of the daily papers.

CREEDAL PROFESSION AND FALSE PRETENSES.

THE condemnation of Dr. Crapsey on fifteen counts for having violated his ordination vows by teaching exactly the opposite of what he swore at his ordination he would teach, has created some stir in the religious press. *The Churchman* (New York) regards with disfavor this condemnation of a minister, whose denomination it represents, and thinks that as Dr. Crapsey professes to interpret, not deny, the creeds, and as he has the reputation of a godly and earnest man, he ought never to have been prosecuted. *The Homiletic Review*, which is an undenominational magazine, thinks that what Dr. Crapsey does openly, nine out of ten clergymen do in secret. This magazine declares that pledges as to belief ought never to be demanded of clergymen before ordination, and holds that the maturing of the world's religious sense will result in the abolition of any such tests. Thus:

"What Dr. Crapsey does in an extreme degree, without question nine out of every ten ministers in every church requiring creed subscription also do in some degree. The principle on which Dr. Crapsey is to be unfrocked, impartially applied by those churches which require creed subscription, would undo and unsettle their whole ministry. Nearly all of the creeds subscribed are of ancient date. They were framed as metaphysical and logical statements, frequently to meet the heresies of the age that produced them. It would be quite generally regarded as proof of intellectual disease if a man living to-day should affirm his belief *verbatim et literatim* in the ancient symbols. Yet they are 'subscribed' by a very great number of ministers. In view of this fact it is a matter of importance to ascertain in what sense and to what extent creed subscription is binding.

"The path of progress lies, we have no doubt, in the direction of abandoning creed subscription. It will not be long before we shall all see clearly what is already apparent to many—that creed subscription is not a process that conveys reliable information as to a preacher's theology. He may be perfectly sincere in assenting to a creed, because he expects and intends to 'interpret' it. Again, he may in his youth believe, or think he believes, articles that later he outgrows; so that his original 'subscription' no longer means what it did. A far surer method of regulating the theology of a church, if it is to be regulated, is to invite and encourage every minister to form and express his beliefs at all times with absolute freedom; holding the statements of the creed as general historic symbols of the church; and trusting to the great progressive consensus of Christian opinion that in the long run will always make it certain that every man shall go to his own place. The churches that have followed this course, notably the Baptist and Congregational churches, have prospered and have largely escaped disruptive disturbances. They have found out that theology does not, after all, require a custodian."

THE Catholic Church in America has decided to establish a negro bureau, similar to its Indian bureau. In this connection *The National Mirror*, a negro paper published in Kansas City, says: "There are those among us who believe in and subscribe to the doctrines of the Catholic religious denomination, and there is little occasion for surprise when it is remembered that the Catholics have always been in advance of other denominations in their relation to the race question. It is said that in the dark days of slavery the Catholic denomination was about the only one whose clergy was not numbered among the slave-owners."

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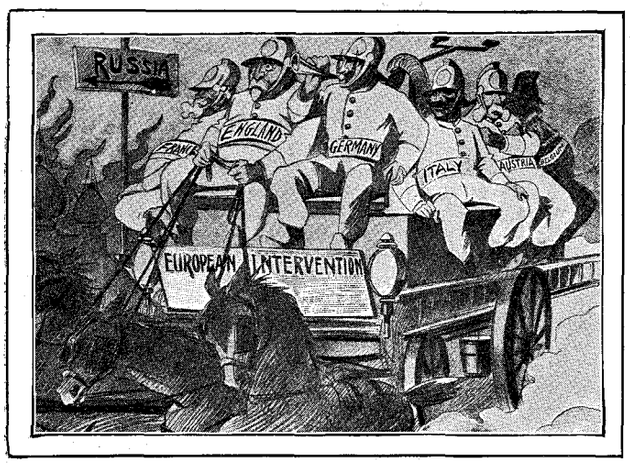
FOREIGN COMMENT.

RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

SINCE the Bialystok massacre, which a committee of the Douma investigated and for which it has held unnamed government officials directly responsible, the sessions of the Russian legislative assembly have been a series of vehement demonstrations against "the Government," as the orators and organs of the Douma call the ministry and the court circle. The entire Liberal and Radical press agree that another crisis, an acute conflict, is imminent, unless the Government surrenders to the Douma. An armed uprising is openly threatened, and the disaffection in the army, evidenced by a number of mutinous demonstrations, is said to make the position of the Government more precarious and dangerous than ever. Deputies like Petrunkevitch, Rodicheff, and Nabakoff, leaders and orators, tell the Czar that perhaps he has already waited too long to save the monarchy; at any rate, they say, only great and honest concessions to genuine constitutionalism will avail. On the army revolt the *Nashi Zhizn*, of St. Petersburg, writes as follows:

"Last year we heard a good deal about the 'infection' of the army through the events of October and November. Now this



WILL THE EUROPEAN FIRE BRIGADE HAVE A CALL TO PUT OUT THE FLAMES IN RUSSIA?
—*Fischietto* (Turin.)

'infection' is actively spread and developed by the accounts of the Douma proceedings and by the activities of the peasantry, at last aroused and conscious. As the Russian soldier is a peasant and the village atmosphere is his atmosphere, the new influences are much more dangerous than those of last year. . . . From all parts of the country come reports of revolts and discontent among the troops. This is a terrible symptom; it may mean that a peaceful issue from the present situation has become impossible."

The accusations brought against the Government are many. The Douma charges it with (1) absolute disregard of all law and sense and humanity in dealing with political prisoners and suspects; (2) wholesale executions and mock trials in districts long since pacified; (3) corruption and inefficiency in every executive department, including the bureau administering the famine relief measures; (4) encouragement, instigation, and secret provocation of pogroms, anti-Jewish atrocities, and massacres, as well as attacks on the Liberal intellectuals; (5) blind resistance to agrarian and other essential reforms, without which the country can not be reconciled to the monarchical régime.

Deputy Rodicheff, in a speech in the Douma on these charges against the Government, used the following words:

"The representatives of the present régime can only oppress and destroy. It means bankruptcy for the country. It means disgrace and shame. The Government can not, will not, even stop massacre. The local bureaucrats know that they will not only escape punishment, but receive promotions and pecuniary reward for their crimes. . . . . .

"We are told that our policies will subvert the Government. Yes, they will subvert it, and we wish to subvert it. We wish to subvert a Government which has so few honest men in its service that you can count them on your fingers. We wish to subvert a government that has force only to put down uprisings for liberty, but pretends to be too powerless to stop massacres and protect life. We want to establish a government based on law and justice, not on martial tyranny."

The Douma and Liberal press point out that the Ministry has for weeks been printing in the official organ the telegrams of the "Black Hundred" conspirators in which the Douma is fiercely assailed as a treasonable and revolutionary body, the Czar begged to dissolve it, and the people urged to rise against the Jews and their allies, the Radicals. Can a greater scandal, a greater outrage be imagined? asks the *Riech*, the leading organ of the Constitutional Democrats. Would an honest government seek to discredit the parliament and incite murder and civil war? When, the *Riech* continues, the Prime Minister is formally asked to explain the publication of these abominable telegrams, he evades the question by denying the authority of the Douma to interfere in the matter!

But what is to be done? asks the *Riech*. It does not approve of the position of the Extreme Left, which openly advocates an appeal to force. The Douma, it says, must adhere as long as possible to legal and pacific means. It is well to make preparations for armed conflict, but not to precipitate it. Let the blame for bloodshed be laid on the Government, but the Douma's right course is to define clearly the terms of peace and prove to the country that it has, on its part, exhausted the resources of legality. If the Government, continues the *Riech*, makes concessions, by all means accept them. The authority and prestige of the Douma are increased, not diminished, by such tactics. At all times, however, the Douma must insist on the primary and fundamental reform—a responsible cabinet and the enactment of fundamental laws that shall assure equal rights, honest protection of life and liberty, and severe punishment of official conspirators, organizers of racial wars and of wholesale butchery.

The more moderate *Strana* writes in the same vein. It holds Trepoff and the secret police responsible for the Bialystok massacre and says that order and peace are impossible as long as "anarchy reigns in the upper circles" and enemies of the Douma have the right to speak for the Czar. There must be one government, it says, and that government should be a responsible ministry, frankly acting with the Douma instead of plotting against it.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Physical Degeneration of Englishmen.—The class of Englishmen who follow the plow, work the mills, and dig the ditches and excavations of the land, the class which Goldsmith called "its country's pride," is said by the London *Daily News* to be decaying in physical stamina. It is from this class that the legions of the Empire are recruited; and the fact of this gradual dwindling of bone and thew and sinew in the adult Englishman is indicated by the enlistment returns, which present a social problem of most serious import to British statesmen. From these returns we learn, according to the journal cited, that while thousands are willing to join the colors, not one in three desiring to enlist are passed by the military doctors as suitable for the service. This unfitness is due, the writer thinks, to the social conditions under which the classes live from which British soldiers are usually drawn. He says:

"How far this state of things is due to lack of food and to general poverty of surroundings in childhood is a very fair subject for inquiry. Moreover, if a third of those who would enlist into the army lack the stamina which the army standard demands, how can they be deemed efficient for the purpose of civil work? We have,

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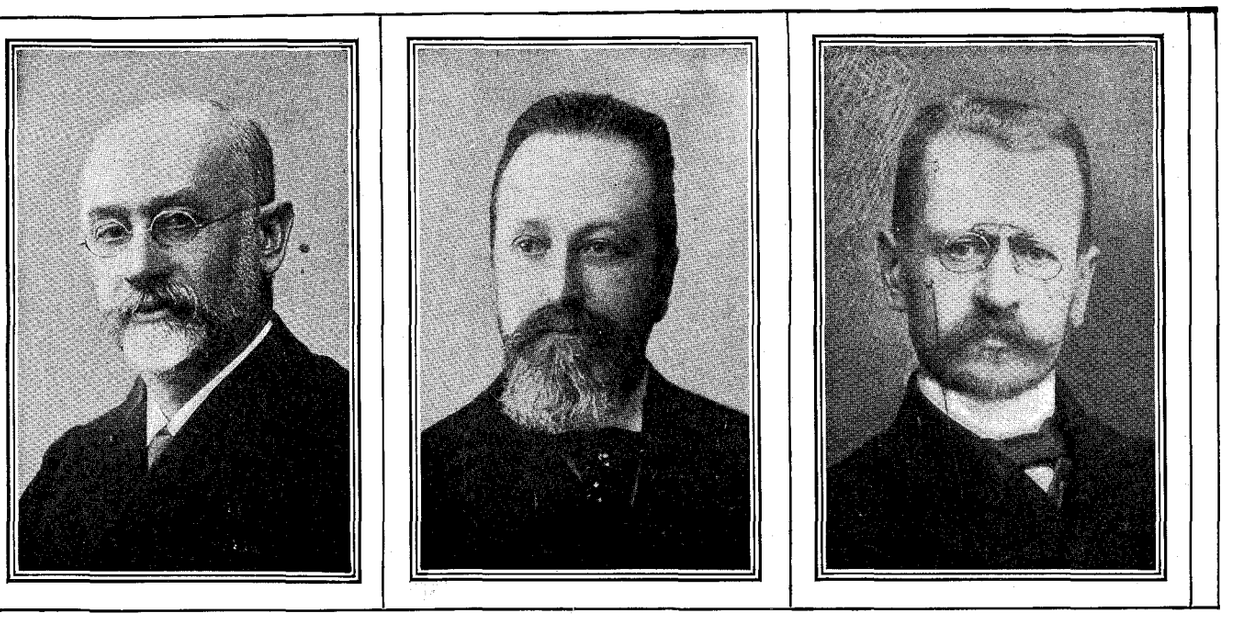

DELEGATE HERTZENSTEIN, OF MOSCOW,
Chairman of the Douma Finance Committee, which has embarrassed the financial plans of the Government.

FINANCE MINISTER KOKOSOFF,
Who revealed to the Douma the Government's desperate financial straits.

PROFESSOR PETRAZYCKI,
Who advocates the seizure and distribution of land to the peasants.

IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT.

therefore, a picture of 24,000 youths, whom the recruiting sergeant would gladly snap up, being thrown back in one year with a stamp of physical inefficiency. At the same time it must be remembered that army rejection is but one means by which we may measure the physical degeneration of our race. Perhaps there is nothing else that places this degeneration in so startling a light. It reminds us that the one truly imperial question is the social question."

WHY SOCIALISM IS NOT GENERALLY POPULAR IN FRANCE.

THE recent oratorical duel between Mr. Clemenceau, the Radical Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Jaurès, the brilliant leader of the Socialists, as reported and commented upon by the French press, throws a clear light upon French political opinion. The great London ministerial organ calls the utterance of Mr. Clemenceau "an epoch-making speech": "Few, if any, speeches more impressive can have been heard in the Chamber since the days of Gambetta." It was delivered with much passion and personal feeling, for as *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) declares, while "in England the two great constitutional parties regard one another with mutual consideration, in France the prevailing feeling between the two great sections of the Chamber is one of passionate, almost fanatical, hatred." A French journal compares the debate or duel to the fight between a bull (Clemenceau) and a lion (Jaurès) in which the former rushes upon and rolls into the dust, rent and bleeding, the king of beasts. Stung by the supercilious self-confidence of his antagonist, Mr. Jaurès, we are told, closed the debate by saying: "Well, after all, you are not

JOSEPH HESSEN,
Editors of the Revolutionary organ the *Riech*.

PAUL MILUKOFF.

PETER STRUVE,
Editor of the *Douma*.

THREE REVOLUTIONARY PUBLICISTS.

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God Almighty." He was met by the swift repartee, "You are not even the Devil." The French press intimate that this encounter had been expected for some time. The Socialists made but a sorry show at the last elections, because the thrifty French people, we are told, do not want Collectivism, with its purse in common. They do want what Mr. Clemenceau calls liberty and progressive reforms. The electors accordingly decided in favor of the "Block," *i.e.*, the united Radical and Republican parties. An echo of the popular decision at the polls is seen in the enthusiastic reception of Mr. Clemenceau's defense of the Government policy, and his speech was ordered by the Chamber of Deputies to be placarded throughout the country. In this speech of the Minister of the Interior, as reported in the Paris *Temps*, he entirely routed the Socialistic and aggressive arguments of Jaurès, which seemed, as another orator declared, "like flashes of lightning in a fog." Speaking of this encounter between the two speakers in the Chamber of Deputies *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) observes:

"The tournament has now begun, and with it the struggle for the mastery between the two most powerful components of the French people. These components are on the one hand the organized laboring classes, and on the other the solid mass of the middle class. The former wishes to see the ideals of Social Democracy realized in its uttermost consequences, the latter demands a stable and strong government and the maintenance of order."

The London *Times* gives its reasons for thinking that in the choice between Socialism and Collectivism both "the organized laboring classes" and "the solid mass of the middle class" are for Clemenceau and his party, and against Jaurès and Socialism. Thus:

"No feature in the French character is more salient than the passion for thrift which seems to animate the whole people, and which has given such astonishing proofs of its power in the thirty-five years that have elapsed since the Franco-German war. This universal impulse to save, if it means anything, can be only the outward sign of a strong individualism, as tenacious of its property and earnings as of the very right to live. It has made possible those immense investments of the French nation which excite the wonder of less thrifty peoples, and on a great scale or small it may be said to permeate almost every class. It is most conspicuous in the traditional attachment of the French peasant to his plot of land, but it is in no sense alien to the new industrial population, even if among them it has to struggle with the presence of competing influences. This national devotion to the *petite épargne* is so much dead weight for Mr. Jaurès and his friends. It is, on the other hand, the strength behind Mr. Clemenceau and all other statesmen who virtually defend the existing order."

While the reports of Mr. Jaurès's speech show that he appealed to the gallery by personal invectives against the Government and against his parliamentary antagonist, he also indulged in glowing generalizations of the following kind:

"The policy of the Socialist party must be not only revolutionary, but also bent on reforms. We must organize the working class and the peasant proletariat. In view of the socialization of capital, we must show the middle class and the small proprietors that this socialization of property will not injure them, but, on the contrary, will benefit them, merit their confidence, and be the means of unbroken reform and progress. The force of our country's present economic condition lays upon us this vast task, which we will not shrink from."

To the specific charges made by this speaker against the Minister of the Interior to the effect that the latter had committed an outrage by filling Paris with troops on May 1 and sending soldiers to terrorize the strikers in the North, Mr. Clemenceau thus replied:

"Tell me definitely, is this your real opinion? According to my mind the men who are guilty of doing violence against the working class are those who encourage them to believe that wherever there is a workingman who respects neither law nor right, he is to be considered a fair type of the working class; those who teach the people that strikers, whatever they do, are never in the wrong. But social education is not proved by words, but by deeds, and the working classes can never prove themselves worthy of emancipation until their deeds are in conformity with law and right. Speeches alone can never guide the world, or the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount would long since have been realized. . . . Moreover, since you have reproached me with sending troops to protect private property against the rioters, tell me, Mr. Jaurès, when you come to be made Minister of the Interior—such calamities may come so very suddenly!—would you permit the strikers to pillage the houses of those who refused to strike? Of course you would send troops, and some one else would be sitting in the place you now occupy uttering against you the words of abuse which you have just addressed to me!"

QUEEN MARGHERITA.

"A blending of ancient reserve with modern independence," she says, "would give us the ideal woman."

In Mr. Clemenceau's speech he actually professed to adopt in his program the principal reforms advocated by Jaurès, thus using the tactics of Lord Beaconsfield, who more than once stole the lightning of the Liberals by carrying during his term of office the very reforms they had advocated but failed to institute. The reforms held out by Mr. Jaurès to the Socialist party include the eight-hour day, the extension to State employees of the right of forming trade-unions, a progressive income tax, and proportional representation. The Socialist journals gnash their teeth with rage at the adroit way in which Mr. Clemenceau cuts the ground under the feet of their party by professing to favor in an orderly and constitutional way the changes which Jaurès would, if he could, accomplish by a revolutionary *coup d'état*. Thus *La Petite République* (Paris) exclaims in a tone of ironical mockery:

"After this, what is the good of discussing the matter? In concluding his speech Mr. Clemenceau has taken pains to announce that he surrenders the points at issue. 'You have unjustly attacked me,' he says to the Socialists; 'I am going to prove by the exercise of a little rhetoric that you are all wrong.' The matter is quite simple. When this is done, why should we not stand shoulder to shoulder, Jaurès and Clemenceau, Socialists and Collectivists, make common cause against the reactionary Royalists, who are always waiting for their opportunity? We must not give them the delight of witnessing our discussions. Rather let us labor together in the cause of democracy.' . . . And this is the only passage in his speech which is worth taking notice of!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Queen Margherita's Idea of Woman's Rights.—

Altho feminism is a great power in Italy, and intelligent Italian women are earnest and eloquent advocates of woman's rights and woman-suffrage, the mother of Victor Emmanuel is in favor of the simple domestic life of the ancient Latin republic, and would regard Cornelia as the true model of her race. This royal mother of modern Rome has been giving her opinion and giving it in very plain terms in a recent number of *The Gentlewoman* (London). Her words are as follows:

"I am absolutely opposed to any extravagant theories of what

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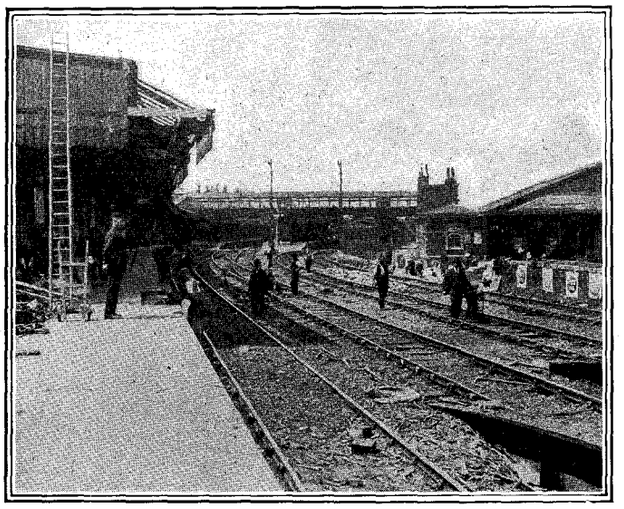
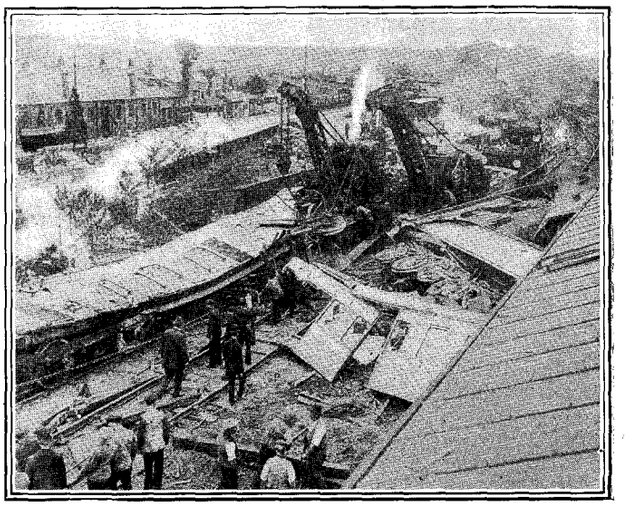


CURVE AT SALISBURY, WHICH THE TRAIN TOOK AT A SPEED VARIOUSLY ESTIMATED AT FROM 50 TO 75 MILES AN HOUR.



THE RESULT.

WRECK OF THE OCEAN EXPRESS.

Considered in our issue for July 14, p. 40.

is called the emancipation of women. In whatever condition of life a woman may be placed, her first duty is the negative one of not giving up the qualities that distinguish her sex. Above all, she should guard against developing the traits of men. A blending of ancient reserve with modern independence would give us the ideal woman."

She thinks that motherhood is woman's highest vocation, and patriotism alone is sufficient motive for the rearing of large families such as would prevent the occurrence of "race suicide," as deprecated by President Roosevelt. The Queen observes:

"Women show their intellectuality by rearing healthy and great children, just as much as they do by writing books or painting pictures. The wife who deliberately refuses to bring children into the world must have something wrong with her moral make-up. I am very pleased to know that there is a movement in the United States in favor of large families, and that the President has put himself upon record as favoring them. European women have begun to look for light to their sisters of the United States."

MENACE OF PAN-ISLAMISM.

THAT the real danger to European peace and security is neither the Yellow Peril nor the aspiration of Pangermanism, but rather the union of the Mohammedans in a religious uprising against Christian Powers, is the contention of *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin). The writer is defending the Kaiser when he checkmated the steps taken by France in her alleged scheme of Moroccan occupation. The occupation of Morocco by a single European Power, or even the attempt by such a Power to exert "protection" over the northwest sultanate of Africa, would be likely, we are told, to rouse that spirit of Mussulman ferocity which is merely slumbering in the communities of Islam from Burma to the Pillars of Hercules.

That a Mohammedan uprising of an extensive kind is not outside the range of possibility is asserted by a correspondent of the London *Times*, who recently declared in the columns of that paper that the Sultan did not care who for the time ruled in Egypt, so long as he could consolidate his authority as Calif of the Islam world, owned as the successor of the Prophet by all who acknowledged the banner of the Crescent. Thus it was that he backed down in the dispute about Tabah. The time was not yet ripe, he thought, for another holy war. When that war came, Islam with its many millions would have no greater difficulty in conquering the world than it had found in subduing North Africa and Spain. Pan-Islamism is at the present moment an imminent menace to Europe, according to the most cautious and best informed of English statesmen. Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently addressed the House of Commons, begging them not to arouse the hopes of the Mohammedan powers by rash or indignant diatribes against the Liberal Ministry's way of handling Egypt. They were not to speak above a whisper, lest the avalanche should fall. The recent murder of an English military officer in Egypt, for which the culprits and their accessories were either hanged or flogged, was an evidence of the excitement and fanatical boldness of the Mohammedan population, we are told. The Opposition intended to make capital out of the execution and punishment of such assassins by charging the Ministry with incompetence and cruelty in their government of Egypt. Sir Edward warned them of the danger of thus weakening the hands of the Government by mere partizan tactics. He uttered the following warning words:

"All this year fanatical feeling in Egypt has been on the increase. It has not been confined to Egypt, but has spread along the north of Africa. It was for this reason that a little time ago the garrison had to be increased. The attack on British officers which happened recently is something which would not have

REDUCING ARMAMENTS.

No one will begin himself – he prefers to disarm his neighbor.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

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occurred a little time ago, and would not have occurred to-day but for the fanatical feeling which has spread in Egypt this year."

He went on to state that so grave was the danger of a Holy War that the Government was already contemplating the occurrence of events which would render a recourse to armed intervention necessary. He said:

"Since the attack took place, and even before the trial of those condemned, one or two disagreeable and significant attacks had been made on British subjects, at all events on Europeans, by natives. We may be on the eve of further measures necessary to protect Europeans in Egypt; and for the House of Commons to question the decision of the tribunal in Egypt, composed of the highest English and Egyptian judges, is bound to have the effect of weakening the authority of the Egyptian Government. . . . I know the House is determined not to allow the work done in Egypt to be undone, but if we say anything in debate now to weaken the authority of the Egyptian Government, they may find themselves at any moment forced to take measures, unconstitutional measures, which we are bound to take in an emergency, and which no one would regret more than the present Government and the present House of Commons, tho they might be compelled to do so."

A BRITISH VIEW OF OUR WEALTH PERIL.

THE United States is in grave danger of a political and social upheaval, says *The Outlook* (London). She is losing reverence for her gods, *i.e.*, for property and the voice of the political majority, that reverence which so far has kept her the most democratic and the most conservative of republics. That she no longer "devoutly worships" a popular majority is proved by the fact that "Americans themselves" are beginning to realize what "has long been clear to foreigners," namely,

THE NEW GODDESS OF LIBERTY.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"that only the forms of true democracy obtain in the United States, and that its spirit has been distorted and its whole intent frustrated by the over-elaboration of the machinery of politics and by the inevitable concomitant of 'bossism.' There is no trust so huge and so iniquitous as the Political Trust. It is hardly too much to say that its activities are as morally prejudicial to the American commonwealth as those of the Beef Trust are physically obnoxious. The parallel might be carried further, for there is that about the average American voter which resembles at more than one point the cattle in the Chicago stock-yards."

The American citizen is beginning to forsake his former idols, we read, without finding any other altar excepting that of Socialism, which is repugnant to his natural political instincts. He sees himself played like a pawn between capital and bossism. The result is a helpless feeling of indignant protest which is becoming almost universal. Americans feel, we are told, that "their traditional parties have lost all touch with the facts of modern economic life," and serve only as "a screen" for "predatory intriguers," "the bosses and their allies," and "the captains of industry." But the worm has at last turned against the Standard Oil Company, the Beef Trust, the facts of child labor in the South, and the system of rebates. But the corruptions of capital are deeper than appears merely in the industrial world, and this circumstance has given the rankest flavor to the citizen's cup of bitterness. To quote:

"The courts are involved, and politics, and the every-day life and business of a vast body of citizens. Capital in America has long ceased to confine itself to mere industrialism, and a trust that controls a staple product controls also legislatures and municipalities, newspapers and the courts. It is that, above all else, that has given to the explosion of American feeling its far-reaching bitterness. No one sees how an influence that is entrenched and operative simultaneously at a dozen different points can be shaken off. The Chicago slaughter-houses, for instance, may be cleaned, sanitation enforced, and food-products properly inspected. But the Beef Trust will still continue to debauch politics and corrupt justice and to treat labor as it pleases. The Socialists have a remedy comprehensive enough to cope even with these manifold abuses, but they have yet to convert the American people to its expediency; and no other party has anything to suggest even as a palliative. One can but note that a dehumanized wage-system, a tyrannizing and unscrupulous capitalism, and a blind popular unrest are leading America to the very edge of a great convulsion."

The popular mind has, however, resolved upon a determined attempt to avert the peril of wealth. This is to be done in two ways. The accumulation of wealth is to be restricted, and what has been accumulated must pay some adequate return to the country. The writer thus describes and justifies this double movement:

"We seem to detect two movements against the American money power. One is aimed at capital, the other at capitalists. The first movement, by an unsparing investigation of the trusts, by an increasing strictness of Federal supervision over their conduct, and by the resumption of the franchises and concessions heedlessly granted in past years, hopes to bring under public control whatever is excessive and against the common weal in the powers of organized wealth, and to prevent the promoter and the financier from profiting at the expense of the community. It is thoroughly in accordance with this recognition that the people have rights superior to those of any individual that Mr. Roosevelt is seeking legislation that will perpetuate the Government's title to the coal and oil lands in the public domain."

The second, however, is the most important and revolutionary tendency of the new "upheaval," since it involves the State's interference with the rights of personal property. This writer goes on:

"The second movement deals with the multi-millionaire as a private citizen, and is designed to extract from him a fair return for the wealth he has been enabled to amass. This is an agitation which will certainly spread. It will spread at a speed that is directly proportionate to the growth of the conviction that most of these huge fortunes have been dishonestly acquired. Such a conviction is rapidly taking hold of the American masses. . . . It will not, we imagine, be very long before the demand for heavy progressive taxation on incomes and inheritances becomes well-nigh universal."

POINTS OF VIEW.

So long as Anarchist clubs flourish in England unmolested and under the very egis of liberty, declares *Il Popolo* (Rome), all precautions against acts of violence are useless.

ENGLAND will have nothing of abnormal or extraordinary police measures, says the *Journal* (Geneva), yet the long apprenticeship of the English to liberty does not, as a matter of fact, make acts of violence any the less odious in their eyes. It is to be noted that their most formidable strikes lead to no excesses, and there are hardly any Anarchists of English birth.

AFTER the battle near San-de-pu, January 27, 1905, in which the Russians lost 14,000 men out of 40,000," says the Kobe *Herald*, "there occurred scenes which have never been made public, as everything has been done to keep them from being known. Twelve hundred wounded Russians were dragged to the railway and then allowed to lie there in the snow for 24 hours. The cold was most severe; in vain the men implored help as they wept aloud, and in vain they tried to crawl into shelter; every man was frostbitten and died."

JAPANESE journals, says the *Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama), publish, in large type, a statement that owing to the unsettled state of Siberia and the constant disturbances in European Russia, the St. Petersburg authorities find it impossible to remove the troops from Northern Manchuria within the prescribed period of 18 months. There are still 200,000 men massed at Harbin, and the probability is that Russia will approach Japan with a proposal to extend the time for evacuation.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Triumphs of American Diplomacy."—Edwin Maxey. (Brentano.)

"Reports of Fire Insurance Companies," for year ending December 31, 1905. Compiled from official reports. (The Spectator Co., $5.00.)

"The Maker of Modern Mexico, Porfirio Diaz."—Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. (John Lane Co.)

"Plantation Sketches."—Margaret Devereux. (Privately printed at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

"History of the Bucktails."—O. R. H. Thomson and W. H. Rauch. (Electric Printing Co., Philadelphia.)

"Höher als die Kirche."—Wilhelmine v. Hillern. Edited by Clarence W. Eastman. (Ginn & Co., 30 cents.)

"Jorn Uhl."—Gustav Frenssen. Chapter XIV. Edited by Otto Heller. (Ginn & Co., 25 cents.)

"Edgar Allan Poe."—Oliver Leigh. (The Frank M. Morris Co.)

"The Meaning of Good."—G. Lowes Dickinson. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.20.)

"Socialism."—John Spargo. (The Macmillan Co., $1.25.)

"Local Government in Counties, Towns and Villages."—John A. Fairlie. (The Century Co., $1.25 net.)

"Balmanno."—(Alexander Gardner, London, 1s.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Song of the Pearl.

BY ARCHIE SULLIVAN.

I was made for the smallest hands to press,
For the softest kiss and the still caress,
For the whispered peace of a night in June,
For tired eyes that watch the moon.
I was made for grief and for hearts that break
To passionate tears for the loved one's sake;
My soul is a mist, my heart a sea,
And I pave the floors of eternity.

—*From Appleton's Magazine* (July).

St. Francis at San Francisco.

BY RODMAN GILDER.

I met old, lean St. Francis in a dream
Wading knee-deep through the ashes of his town.
The souls that he was helping up to heaven
Were burnt or wrung out of the writhing flesh.
Said I, "When near a thousand are engulfed
In sudden indiscriminate destruction,
And half a million homeless are, I know,
This rotten world most blackly is accurst."

"When heroes are as countless as the flames;
When sympathy," said he, "has opened wide
A hundred million generous human hearts,
I know this world is infinitely blessed."

—*From The Outlook.*

Daphne.

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

Yes, I grant you, she is pretty, with the pink of early morn,
Pretty as the palest rose-leaf ever blushed above the thorn;
And her backward look is saucy, and the colt's toss of her head—
Well, a boy likes chasing better if the colt *be* thoroughbred.

And her mouth—'twas made for smiling, winning you against your will,
With its Cupid's bow and dainty teeth, like young cadets a-drill.
And the careless pagan laughter, such as by the river's brink
Charmed Apollo in *his* Daphne, as 'twere some delicious drink.

Yes, I own my heart does answer to the blitheness of her call.
Still, here's something that is wanting in our Daphne, after all.

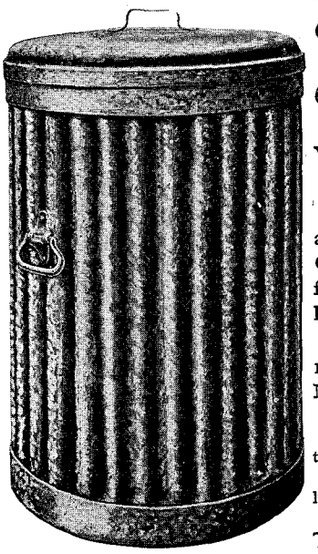
See That You Get It.

The country is filled with white floating soaps, most of them made to look like Ivory and all of them claiming to be "as good as Ivory."

They are not. Like all imitations, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap, and see that you get it.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap
99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure



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Can't smell 'em!

Witt's Garbage Cans

and pails are all steel, corrugated, galvanized after made. Guaranteed to be water-tight—every one tested before leaving factory. Close-fitting lid remains so throughout life of can—keeps in all odor.

SIZES—WITT'S CAN, No. 1, 15¾ x 25 inches; No. 2, 18x25; No. 3, 20½ x 25. WITT'S PAIL, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons.

Ask at the stores for Witt's Can and look for "Witt's Can" stamped on the lid and bottom.

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't like it, we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

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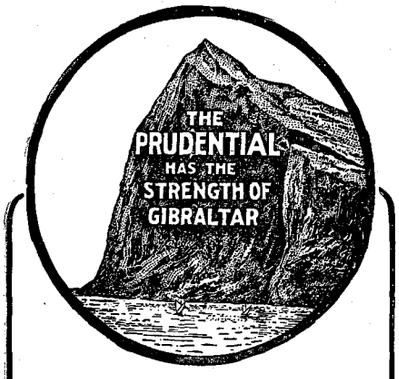

YOU may be so well and strong that the thought of the necessity for Life Insurance hardly ever crosses your mind. But it should occur to you, upon reflection, that life insurance is not obtainable after a man's health is seriously impaired and when his days are clearly numbered. Now when a man *can* save a little money year by year without feeling it, when he *can* lay up a substantial fund against the day of his departure,—when this protection for his family *is* possible and even very easy, what would be your estimate of him if they should be left penniless?

Is *your* life insured? The holders of over six million policies in The Prudential had reasons for insuring their lives in this company. It would be decidedly worth your while to know why and how The Prudential can satisfy the demand for economy, convenience, security and promptness in veritable Life Insurance.

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Name.....

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I, who hold no woman perfect, sans a spice of the coquette,
Find a curved eyelash lovelier that it sometimes should be wet.

And they say the way is weary for the man that follows whim
Till the brilliance of the little lawless graces shall grow dim;
And the girl's piquant surprises may be tedious in the wife,
And the pin-pricks of the sapling toughen to the goads of life.

Then, my boy, beware of Daphne. Learn a lesson from the rat:
What is cunning in the kitten may be cruel in the cat.
In the game of life the trump is, not the spade of subtle art,
Power's club, or riches' diamond, but, believe me, boy, _ 's heart.

—*From the Metropolitan Magazine* (July).

Cornish Wind.

BY ARTHUR SYMONS.

There is a wind in Cornwall that I know
From any other wind, because it smells
Of the warm honey breath of heather-bells
And of the sea's salt; and these meet and flow
With such sweet savor in such sharpness met
That the astonished sense of ecstasy
Tastes the ripe earth and the unvintaged sea.
Wind out of Cornwall, wind, if I forget:
Not in the tunneled streets where scarce men breathe
The air they live by, but wherever seas
Blossom in foam, wherever merchant bees
Volubly traffic upon any heath
If I forget, shame me! or if I find
A wind in England like my Cornish wind.

—*From The Saturday Review* (London).

The Failures.

BY SARA H. BIRCHALL.

We burnt our youth out gaily,
And, faith, we had our fun!
We laughed, and dreamed, and trusted Luck,
And now, at last, we're done.

The river is our kinsman,
Fettered, and foul, and blue,
With his yearning lap at the arches
Where the tug-boats elbow through

One day when the farce is ended,
He'll give us a friendly bed,
When the New Year's caught us napping
With a gray, dishonored head.

Not yet we'll claim our lodging.
Good cousin, your sheets are damp—
The bitter east wind snatches
At the flame of the flaring lamp.

Not yet. We'll risk our fortune.
If the game goes up again,
We'll kiss Marie at the corner,
And try your rest-house then.

—*From the Reader* (July).

Desire Sings.

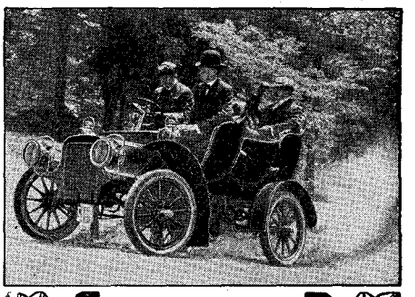
BY T. STURGE MOORE.

"If only I were the Sky,
What days would be thine!
No more than thou wouldst of a kind,
Whether sunshine, or shower, or wind!
If the Heavens above thee were I,
How the stars would shine!

THE WARNER AUTO-METER MISTAKE.

In a recent issue of this publication, the printers inadvertently left out the diagonal in the advertisement of The Warner Auto-Meter (which regulates speed and distance on an automobile) making the advertisement read—"Absolutely accurate at all speeds from 14 to 60 miles per hour." Of course, this graduation would make the instrument of no practical value to a motorist.

As a matter of fact, the above should have read—"Absolutely accurate at all speeds from *ONE-FOURTH* mile to *sixty mi'es* per hour," which has been proven in innumerable cases to be the actual facts with regard to this instrument.



Making Dust on a Hill

Every motorist knows that to "spurt" up a long hill requires a tremendous amount of reserve energy; that to reach and sustain high speed under such conditions an engine must be capable of developing great power. These qualifications have made the

CADILLAC

famous not only as a hill-climber but as a car always to be depended upon, no matter how severe the service.

And with it all the cost of maintenance is so low that a small allowance for fuel and lubrication practically covers the season's outlay.

Your nearest dealer (his address will be furnished upon application) is waiting for an opportunity to tell you more about the Cadillac. See him. Also let us send our Illustrated Booklet A D

Model K, 10 h. p. Runabout, $750.
Model M, Light Touring Car (shown above), $950.
Model H, 30 h. p. Touring Car, $2,500.
All prices f. o. b. Detroit. Lamps not included.

Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.

Member A. L. A. M.

Are You Going to Build?

If you are contemplating building a home, not merely a house, you need the services of an architect who knows the difference. The designing of homes is my delight as well as business. My knowledge, experience, and taste are for sale. Write me concerning your location, size of family and amount you can spend, and **I will make and submit a sketch for your approval, FREE.**

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What a friend the moon would be
To guard or companion thee!

"Thy days thou shouldst fill like a rill
That has found the best
Of seaward paths, and gay
Takes bedded in flowers its way.
Were mine but the life of a hill:
But were I the West,
Thou shouldst sink all beauty and light
Home to my heart every night."

—*From The Outlook* (London).

PERSONAL

Strenuousness on Bread and Milk.—When the President is not doing something extraordinary by which the press reporters may bring him before the public, some ambitious investigator takes it upon himself to inform the nation about the ordinary routine of his daily life. The latest is an "authentic" *exposé* of the character of the White-House menu. The "authenticity" apparently appealed more strongly to the investigator than to the President, for denials were shortly forthcoming. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* compares the original allegations with the President's revision:

It is denied that the President eats all of these for dinner:

Split-Pea Soup. Celery. Olives.
Filet of Bass and Mashed Potatoes.
Broiled Turkey with Celery Sauce.
Chocolate Fritters à la Vanille.
Long Island Duckling.
Macaroni au Gratin.
Boiled Sweet Potatoes. New String Beans.
Stuffed Green Peppers. Fruit Salad.
Tartelettes au Blackberries.
Neapolitan Ice Cream.
Roquefort. Coffee.

Want of space precludes the possibility of giving the full text of this state paper, but a few extracts will

OUTDOOR LIFE

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee When One Cannot Digest It.

A farmer says:

"It was not from liquor or tobacco that for ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble; they were caused by the use of coffee until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread, and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength.

"I doctored with doctors and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but if I got any better it only lasted a little while until I was almost a walking skeleton.

"One day I read an ad. for Postum and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make affidavit before any judge:

"I quit coffee entirely and used Postum in its place. I have regained my health entirely and can eat anything that is cooked to eat. I have increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did; I have not taken any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum. Why, I believe Postum will almost digest an iron wedge.

"My family would stick to coffee at first but they saw the effects it had on me and when they were feeling bad they began to use Postum, one at a time, until now we all use Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee proves the truth, an easy and pleasant way. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

THE income that outlives you—that's life insurance. It is the salary that goes on.

But men don't often think of it that way. They're more inclined to look upon insurance as some "come-back-to-me" investment. They've been taught to think so. But it's a mistake; a wrong way to look at it.

It's the selfish view to take of insurance. Doesn't give a man nearly the satisfaction he gets from thinking of his family's future.

Which way do you look at it? As an investment, or as protection? I'd like to know. Write and tell me. It is my duty to do exactly right by you if I'd do exactly right by insurance. So let me know, and I'll set you right.

Particularly do I want to correspond with you if you are on a salary, where you have to make every cent tell, where you have to turn pennies over carefully. You are the man who really needs insurance most,—that is, insurance of the protection-for-the-family kind. After all that's the only kind that is genuinely insurance.

Don't think I'll consider it a bother if you write me personally about it. Talk right out in meeting, say what you think and how you feel about it. I'll reply just as frankly and be just as plain.

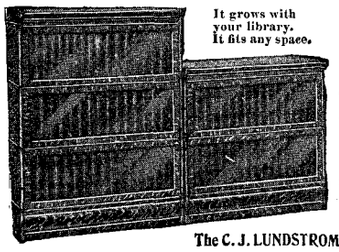
It may be a new way to handle life insurance, but I know it's the right way.

John Tatlock

PRESIDENT

Washington Life Insurance Company
139 Broadway, New York

On Approval, Freight Paid Per Section **$1.00** without Door **$1.75** with Door



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be of peculiar interest to those who are desirous of being informed with regard to what the President does and does not eat. For instance:

"Instead of a breakfast consisting of oranges, cantaloups, cereals, eggs, bacon, lamb chops, hot cakes and waffles, President Roosevelt insists that the regular White-House breakfast consists of hard-boiled eggs, rolls, and coffee."

And also:

"Instead of a luncheon made of such delicious viands as Little Neck clams, stuffed olives, celery, consommé of chicken, fish sauté, eggs à la Turque, spring lamb, new string beans, asparagus, mashed potatoes, lettuce, tomatoes, strawberries, and ice cream, President Roosevelt declares that when alone he always contents himself with a bowl of bread and milk."

And likewise:

"Instead of a ten-course dinner, including almost everything in the list of edibles, the President declares that nine times out of ten a three-course dinner is served, and the other time a two-course dinner."

There are deep reasons of state why the Executive must be very careful at present in regard to what he eats and in regard to everything that is published in relation to what he eats. It goes without saying that he can not get much nearer to Chicago than Battle Creek. People will talk, and it is well to avoid nearly everything Western until the excitement blows over.

Peanut Politics.—The Philadelphia *Telegraph* contains the following editorial comment upon the high finance of a certain Democratic nominee for the Pennsylvania Legislature:

From far-off Hollidaysburg, which is one of the ventricles of the bituminous region, comes the report that Thomas Lawly, a Democratic nominee for the Legislature, has filed an affidavit of his campaign expenses in court, duly bearing his seal and the magisterial *jurat*. They are thus cited:

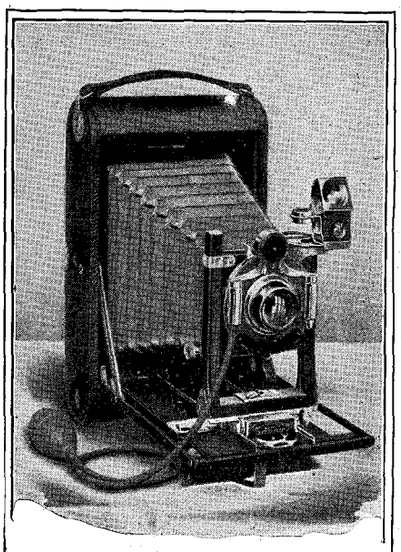
Trolley fares	$0.20
Peanuts	.10
Grand total	$0.30

We are bound to assume that the oil of popularity greased the ways for Lawly's ship of state, and that his agrarian instinct for the peanut secured for him without money and without price the honor which he will carry to the polls and, we trust, safely bring away with him. Pennsylvania needs at Harrisburg the sort of a man who lives close to nature and carries his lunch in a paper bag. She needs to-day, in all her walks, more and more of this primitive goodness and simplicity.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

An Old Complaint.—"Yes, doctor, one of Willie's eyes seems ever so much stronger than the other. How do you account for it?" "Knothole in the baseball fence, most likely, madam."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A "Persuaded" Prisoner.—The resourceful man is the one who succeeds. There is a deputy marshal in Alabama who does not let any such trifles as extradition laws stop him. A writer in the *Washington Post* tells a story of one of his achievements. When



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the term of court was about to begin one time a man who was out on bail was reported to be enjoying himself over in Georgia.

Deputy Jim went after him. The next day he telegraphed the judge:

"I have persuaded him to come."

A few days later he rode into town on a mule, leading his prisoner tied up snugly with a clothesline. The prisoner looked as if he had seen hard service.

"Why, Jim!" exclaimed the judge. "You didn't make him walk all the way from Georgia, did you?"

"No, sir," replied Jim.

"I thought not," said the judge.

"No," responded Jim. "Part of the way I drug him, and when we come to the Tallapoosa River he swum."—*Youth's Companion.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

July 6.—Paul Morton and Emory McClintock testify in regard to American insurance methods before a committee of the House of Lords.

An invading force of a thousand Turkish troops is driven from Persian territory.

July 7.—Details of the agreement signed by the Red Cross delegates at Geneva are made public. A number of important changes are made in the Convention of 1864.

President Castro, in his resumption of the Presidency, releases all political prisoners except those charged with treason.

July 8.—Emperor William visits King Haakon at Trondhjem.

July 9.—President and Mme. Fallières give a dinner at the Elysée Palace in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

July 10—The court-martial at Cronstadt acquits Admiral Rojestvensky; four officers are found guilty of surrendering to the enemy and are sentenced to be shot.

Lord Roberts asserts in the House of Lords that England can not depend on allies to fight her land battles and should have a reserve army of half a million men.

An official report on the English jam-factories, bakeries, and sausage-makers shows revolting conditions to be prevalent.

A service is held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in memory of the American and Canadian victims of the Salisbury wreck.

July 11.—Mr. Haldane, British Secretary for War, outlines a plan to give more attention to the spiritual needs of the army.

War between Guatemala and Salvador begins.

July 12.—Captain Alfred Dreyfus, the French military officer, is completely vindicated and restored to his rank in the army.

That war on the predatory trusts will be the

"FEED UP"

Is the Way to Make Old Men Young.

One of the most remarkable evidences of the power of proper food is found in the following interesting story by a Canadian:

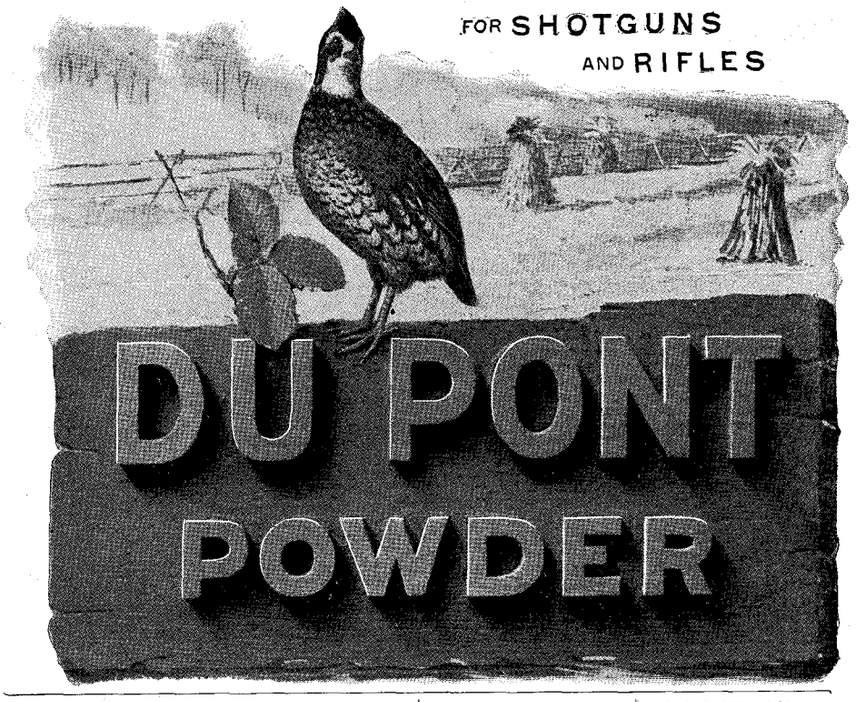
"I am now 71 years of age and have been ailing more or less ever since I was 16 years old, part of the time an invalid suffering with stomach and bowel troubles.

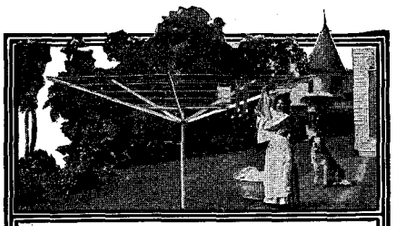
"About two years ago, having learned of the good Grape-Nuts food was doing for some friends of ours, I resolved to try it myself and I immediately found help—more vigor and power of endurance.

"That summer the heat did not affect me as it did before I used Grape-Nuts, and after about four months' constant use I began to realize what it was to be well and found my bowels adjusting themselves so that now I am free from the old troubles. I had long despaired of such results and can safely say I am enjoying better health to-day than for many years past, for this wonderful food has literally made a new man of me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is nothing wonderful about it, only sound, scientific reason that anyone can prove by trial.

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."





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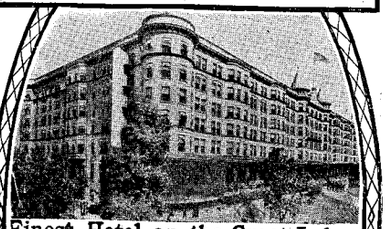

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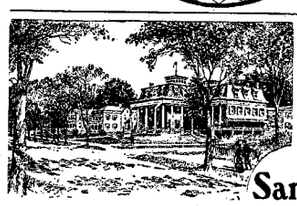

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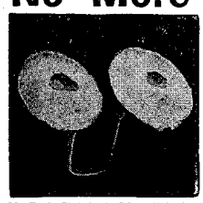

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Democratic issue in 1908 is asserted by William J. Bryan, in London.

Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Russian Black-Sea fleet, dies from a shot fired by an assassin on the 11th.

Domestic.

July 6.—A report of Illinois business men and pathological experts on conditions in the packing-houses is made public in Chicago.

The Governor of Indiana issues a statement about the raids on gambling-resorts at French Lick and West Baden Springs, said to be owned by Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

July 7.—W. R. Hearst announces at San Francisco that he will not be a candidate for Presidential nominations in 1908.

William J. Bryan, in a letter to ex-Senator Jones, of Arkansas, expresses willingness to become a Presidential candidate for the third time.

July 8.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, with his assistants, visits Chicago to confer with inspectors concerning the new meat inspection law.

The Cruiser *Charleston*, with the Root party on board, arrives as San Juan, Porto Rico, having made a record run from New York.

July 9.—Secretary of War Taft delivers an address on national issues to the Republicans of North Carolina, at Greensboro, urging the breaking up of the "Solid South."

Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, is elected chairman of the International Policy-Holders' Committee.

Winston Churchill announces plans for freeing New Hampshire from railroad domination.

July 10.—The dry dock *Dewey* arrives at Olongapo, P. I., after a voyage of 193 days.

The Midvale Steel Company, of Phildalelphia, is awarded the contract for armor plate for the new battle-ships *Michigan* and *South Carolina*.

A warrant is issued at Findlay, O., for John D. Rockefeller, charging him with violating the anti-trust laws of the State.

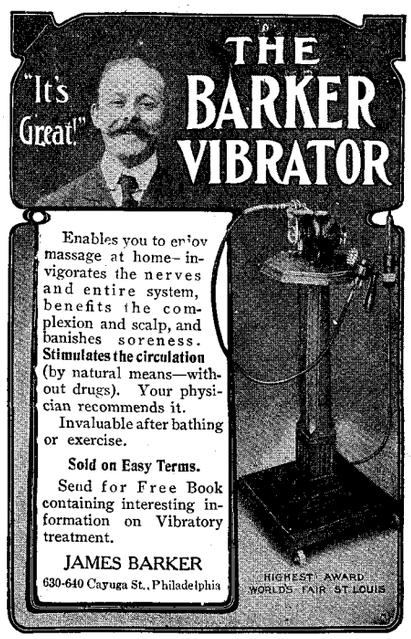
July 11.—Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker replies to Secretary Taft's Greensboro speech.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad is fined $40,000 for rebating, and two former officials of the road are fined $10,000 each by a federal judge in Chicago.

Senator Platt and former Governor Odell, of New York, meet at Mr. Odell's home and make their political peace after a bitter warfare extending over three years.

July 12.—The Navy Department awards contracts for the two new battle-ships, *Michigan* and *South Carolina*, to the Cramps of Philadelphia, and the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J.

Indictments are found against two ice companies and three individuals at Washington, D. C., charging conspiracy to restrain trade.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A boon for tired, tender, perspiring, swollen, smarting feet. Deodorant; Antiseptic. Send for FREE sample.

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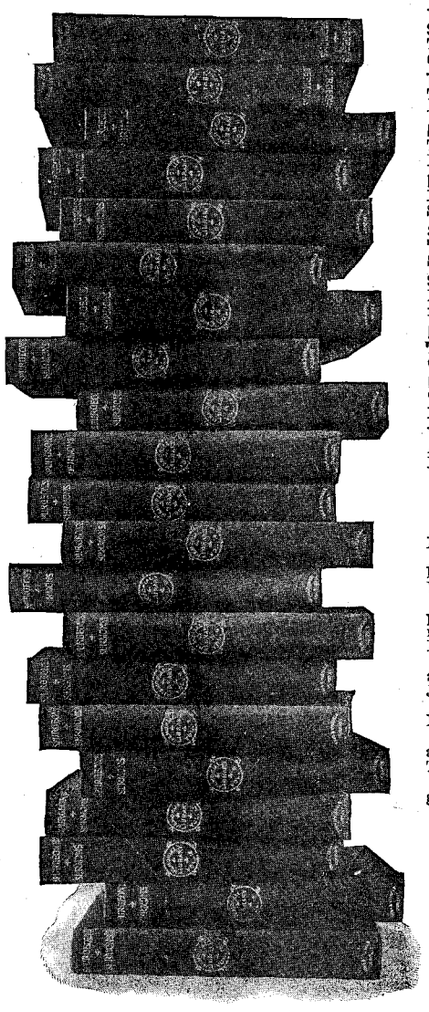

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